THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1937 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1937—VOL. XXIX, NO. 215

** ATLANTIC EDITION

Tower Views

by Clearway

Adjournment Rush Is On

Problem of the Aggressor

Talents Break Handicaps

¶ **Floods often follow**—in Congress as on the land—when months of pent-up thunder break into welcome but heavy rains. The recent tension and suspense over the Supreme Court issue has so far subsided that the Senate good-humoredly submitted to the genial stampede tactics of Texan Vice-President "Jack" Garner.

The bill which alone remains at this time to register President Roosevelt's once ambitious project to enlarge the Supreme Court, was passed almost without debate. When concurred in by the House, it will reorganize lower federal courts, with a primary aim to speed the hearing of constitutional cases in the Supreme Court.

The Senate, after passing the Wagner-Steagall Housing Bill and a census of unemployment, is rapidly clearing its docket. The House plans night sessions. It passed the Sugar Control bill despite Mr. Roosevelt's announced veto plans.

* * *

¶ **A reader of this column** in Denver raises timely questions on a day when 37 nations are announced at Washington to have responded to a peace plea issued by the United States.

What is to be done by peace-loving nations, he asks, when "one party deliberately ignores right and friendship and treaties and promises and humanity, and goes right ahead to take what it wants"?

The query is based on present conditions in China.

* * *

¶ **Each one, of course, must reach his own conclusions.** This column has no intention of issuing dicta or dogmas, on this or any subject. We have emphasized, and shall continue to emphasize, those approaches to peace which appear to us to be leading in the right direction.

Now consider deeply, the arguments for self-defense by armed force. There is the extreme case, as in North China, or before that in Ethiopia and in Manchuria, of a nation invaded by another in clear violation of peace instruments solemnly signed. Under such circumstances, the invaded nation will defend itself, and try to repel the aggresssor.

* * *

¶ **Bystander-nations are faced** with the decision whether to do nothing, or to help the underdog. If, bound by pacts of collective security, such as the League of Nations Covenant, they may be committed to action. The United States, outside the League, on July 18 issued a statement of foreign policy some 10 days after hostilities had broken out in North China. Secretary Hull asked for comments from other nations.

Replies to date commend Mr. Hull's insistence upon the necessity for international morality and restoration of respect for treaties. This is moral suasion, but it is backed by the known armed force of the United States, not as a direct threat, but as a hint that the good will of this nation and of all peace-loving countries is won by law-abiding nations, not aggressors.

* * *

¶ **This brings us to the current widespread rearmament** of the United States, Britain, and other countries which have less reason to desire change and profess devotion to peace. They are in the position of anticipating aggression, and preparing to prevent it by a superior show of force; or to protect themselves if attacked.

* * *

¶ **Devoted to peace, they are** "prepared," in the military sense of that word. Now arms preparation in all history has had at best only a transient effect in restraining the use by others of armed force. This column stands by its statement: "The best way to defend oneself against an enemy is to make him a friend."

If nations fail to work out the positive bases for peace, they will continue to fall back into the proved insecurity of massive armaments. We prefer to keep always before men and nations the possibility and necessity of working vigorously for lasting peace.

Arms, which all nations call "defensive," make an enemy inevitable. You have no use for arms against a friend. The aggressors among nations must be won, not clubbed, into acceptance of a better way.

* * *

¶ **Relations of church and state** in Yugoslavia are roiled as the Serbian Orthodox Church excommunicates Premier Stoyadinovitch and other members of the Cabinet who voted a Vatican Concordat.

Acquittal in Germany of Dr. Debelius, superintendent of the Confessional Church, eases the church-state tension. He was on trial for alleged untruthful charges against the Minister for Ecclesiastical Affairs.

German delegates of those denominations which have the National Socialist Government's approval, told the Edinburgh Conference on Faith and Order that there is no religious persecution in the Reich. The main body of Protestants were refused visas to attend the parley.

* * *

¶ **The "career open to talent"** goes on. Witness: A Pittsburgh Negro janitor, Dr. Edward Lee Harris, becomes a professor at Wilberforce University in Ohio. A Russian forge worker has risen in a few years to be managing director.

Garner Jams Court Bill Through Senate in Rush

House Wages Bill Report Goes to Debate—Scores 'Chiseling' Employers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9—The wages and hours bill, key to congressional adjournment, was sent to the floor of the House today with a report attacking "chiseling employers."

At the same time Roswell Magill, Undersecretary of the Treasury, was urging Congress to enact tax-loophole legislation at this session, and announced that he would recommend sweeping revision of the whole federal tax structure next year.

As Congress headed down the home stretch to adjournment, the prospect was bright for the first big employment census in American history, following unanimous Senate approval of such a measure.

Biggest event of the day was the Magill testimony before the House Ways and Means Committee, in support of recommendations of the Joint Committee on Tax Avoidance, in behalf of tax loophole plugging legislation at this session. Officials have estimated it would save between $100,000,000 and $200,000,000 in federal revenue each year.

Mr. Magill's testimony practically made certain tax revision at the next session of Congress.

The Treasury would have ready

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

Blocks Debate and Forces Passage in 59 Minutes—House to Sit Nights

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9—It's night sessions now for the House!

Following a breath-taking 59-minutes in the Senate Saturday in which the judiciary reorganization bill was passed like a conjurer's magic the three biggest unfinished measures of the session are now piled up in the lower chamber.

As Congress started on its last lap today, committee chairmen were busy looking over the situation. Congressmen were beginning to make home-going railway reservations for the Aug. 21 week-end, and Washington was buzzing with gossip, laughter and a little irritation at the way Vice-President Garner railroaded the long-awaited judiciary reorganization bill through the Senate.

It was all over in the Senate in the twinkling of an eye. Or at any rate in the roar of one voice—the Vice-President's. Mr. Garner began the shouting, formal, incantation by which perfunctory amendments are always added to measures and passed without dissent, and before the startled score of Senators who were on the floor could realize what had happened he had put the motion on the main measure—the

(Continued on Page 5, Column 5)

In the Boston Section:

R. I. Banks scoured by Fin Com in Codman case.

Showers break five-day heat spell; cloudy tomorrow.

Marblehead regatta reaches new highs in numbers.

Gov. Aiken of Vermont scores New Deal power attitude.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Hoover Conducts Plans for G. O. P. Revival Muster

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9—Plans for a Republican Party revival have suddenly emerged from various higher councils within the organization. Former President Hoover is leading a movement for carefully preparing and holding a sort of mid-term national convention to rally party leaders and workers.

Early this year, it was planned that G. O. P. leaders in Congress would dominate the party's activities, conducting a steady opposition campaign of analysis and criticism of New Deal doings. The Republican National Committee's headquarters were reduced to a minimum basis, the program being mainly to assist the Republicans in Congress.

These plans were rudely jolted, ironically enough, by President Roosevelt's Supreme Court Plan, for from the day that measure was advanced, Republican Senators and Representatives retreated rapidly from the limelight, in order to permit fullest opportunity for insurgent Democrats to go into opposition. It was feared that a strong Republican campaign against the court plan might have driven the Democrats into unity.

This strategy, however well-advised, had the inescapable disadvantage of obscurity for the Republicans, though veteran G. O. P.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Yugoslav Church Bans Supporters Of Vatican Pact

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Aug. 9—The public excommunication of Premier Milan Stoyadinovitch and other Cabinet Ministers and Deputies belonging to the Orthodox faith who voted for the concordat with the Vatican was solemnly proclaimed from the pulpits of all Greek Orthodox churches in Yugoslavia yesterday.

There is one significant omission from the list of Orthodox Cabinet Ministers against whom excommunication was pronounced, that of the Minister of War, Gen. Ljubomir Marich. The official reason is that he was not present in the House during the vote on the concordat.

But behind this lies the fact that military circles are strongly nationalistic and by no means see eye to eye with the present Government in its stand for conciliation between the various communities in the State.

The degree of excommunication does not merely exclude the named individuals from the church. It covers their families as well, and also forbids the visit of priests to the houses of the excommunicated Deputies. While it lasts, therefore, no member of their families can be married, baptized or buried in accordance with the rites of the church.

The concordat which gives the Roman Catholic Church considerable privileges in Yugoslavia was designed by the Stoyadinovitch Cabinet as a measure that would advance the Government in the affections of the Croats, who are largely Roman Catholic.

But the main body of the dominant Serb population in the country who belong to the Orthodox Church are highly indignant at the move and the excommunication, which follows several outbreaks of rioting, is designed to prevent the Government carrying through its project with complete success, as it seemed likely to do following a favorable vote in Parliament.

Normandie Again Sets Trans-Atlantic Record

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (AP)—The French liner Normandie today held the distinction of being the first ship in history to make both the east and west crossing of the Atlantic in less than four days.

The giant speed queen set a new trans-Atlantic record yesterday when she passed Bishop's Rock, England, after covering the 2936 miles from Ambrose Light in three days 22 hours and seven minutes. Her average speed was 31.20 knots, lowering by one hour and 50 minutes her own record set last March when she took the eastbound record from the Queen Mary.

The Normandie's record for the westbound crossing, established Aug. 1, is three days 23 hours and two minutes.

Enter Invader

Wide World

Japanese Troops Outside the Chien-Men Gate at Peiping Ready to Enter China's Ancient Capital

Scene in 1933, Similar in Outward Appearance to the New Occupation of the City

Japanese Army Occupies Peiping; Years of Friction Behind Crisis

North China Long Held One of Danger Spots of Asia

The Background

By William Henry Chamberlin

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO — The occupation of Peiping by the Japanese, the despatch of more Japanese troops to North China and the massing of Nanking Government forces at Paotingfu, less than 100 miles from Peiping, have come as a natural and almost inevitable result of the strained relations which have existed for years between Japan and China in this region.

The only surprising thing is felt to be that some such conflict did not occur even earlier. Indeed conditions in the Peiping-Tientsin area have been so conducive to explosive "incidents" that with the firing of the first shots at Lukowkiao the Chinese saw a second "Mukden Incident" and endeavored to convince the outside world that Japan was making an unprovoked attempt to seize China's five northern provinces.

Nevertheless the Japanese tactics in North China have differed from those which were employed in Manchuria in 1931. In Manchuria the army simply swept ahead, leaving the diplomats to make the best of a bad job of explaining. In North China there apparently has been much more co-ordination between the Government in Tokyo and the army on the spot. And both Government and army have so far placed more emphasis on the show of force than on the use of force, conveying the impression of desiring, if possible, to gain their objectives without large scale fighting.

Peace Is Sought By Both Nations

While the Chinese nation was appalled yesterday at the formal occupation of its ancient capital, Peiping, by Japanese troops, officials of the two nations are working hard to stave off hostilities on a large scale. Japanese Ambassador Kakagoe returned to Shanghai on Saturday, apparently on his way to Nanking in a new effort to reach an agreement.

Five Factors of Risk

Asia, like Europe, has its special danger spots for peace; and North China has long been one of the most conspicuous of these dangerous spots. There are no less than five distinct and separate factors in the North China situation that have been packed with explosive possibilities. These may be listed, not necessarily in the order of relative importance, as follows:

(1) The Japanese Army has been nibbling at North China for years. The Tangku Truce, concluded in 1933, when the Japanese troops were almost at the gates of Peiping and Tientsin, created a broad demilitarized zone inside the Great Wall, where China was not permitted to maintain troops. In the spring of 1935, all Chinese Central Government troops were obliged, under a threat of Japanese military action, to

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Chinese Watch Quietly as Troops Formally March Into City

The News

PEIPING, Aug. 9 (AP)—The Japanese Army took ancient Peiping under its protection yesterday. This capital of the emperors during China's ages of magnificence became for all practical purposes a Japanese city.

The change was emphasized by the entry of 3000 Japanese soldiers, a brigade commanded by Maj. Gen. T. Kawabe, who paraded into the city in full war equipment to take over garrison duties here.

For their entry the Japanese chose the broadest boulevards, including that leading past the former imperial palace in the Forbidden City, through many of the gaudy arches of triumph erected to proclaim the past glories of Imperial China.

As the brigade came in, Japanese army planes roared overhead, dropping leaflets which proclaimed:

"Both the Chinese people and North China will always be northern Chinese. The Japanese Army has driven out your wicked rulers and their wicked armies and will keep them out.

"Although Nanking is preparing to wage a destructive war, do not be afraid.

"The Japanese Army will protect you!"

Although Japan has maintained an embassy guard of several hun-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Hull Peace Policy Wins Wide Acclaim; Brazil, U.S. Closer

German Influence Is Viewed as Threat to Domestic Order

Hull Would Lease U. S. Destroyers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9—The full extent of the State Department's expressed concern over German economic and ideological influence in Brazil was startlingly disclosed over the week-end here in an urgent request from Secretary of State Cordell Hull to Congress to authorize the leasing of over-age United States destroyers to Brazil.

In a letter to congressional chairmen, Secretary Hull referred significantly to "desire on the part of some nations for access to raw materials and the forceful action taken by these nations to consummate these desires . . . ," saying that such desires "have made Brazil, a country of vast territory and relatively small population, particularly apprehensive.

"If the governments of the other countries of this hemisphere find it necessary to turn to foreign governments for assistance in a matter of this character," he continued, "it would be preferable, for obvious reasons, that such assistance be extended by the United States rather than by some other government."

Follows U. S.-Brazil Accord

The import of the move is emphasized by the fact that it follows by just three weeks the conclusion of a new financial and trade understanding with Brazil under which $60,000,000 of United States gold is placed at the disposal of the largest South American republic and other facilities are improved for financing Brazilian purchases of American goods. This in turn was followed quickly by cancellation of a deal involving a German purchase of 300,000 bags of Brazilian coffee.

The word "Germany" was not used in any of the official communications regarding either the financial understanding nor in Secretary Hull's letter to Congress regarding the destroyers. But no secret is made of the fact that German barter trade has been cutting heavily into American exports to Brazil and threatening to upset the trade agreement with Brazil.

German ideology has moved with German trade and increasing concern has been felt here over the development in Brazil of National Socialist type uniformed organizations.

Forestall Possible Coup

Whether there is any deliberate plan in Germany to use these devices as the opening wedge towards the consolidation of real political influence is not known. But the symptoms are considered to have become sufficiently impressive to warrant energetic support of the forces in Brazil which would prefer co-operation with the United States.

Brazilian overtures in the trade and financial field were welcomed. The second step, now being taken, has as its true but unstated pur-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

37 Nations Reply to Plea for Restraint—Germany Japan, Italy Silent

So. Africa Objects To Certain Phases

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9—President Roosevelt's oft-rumored intention to take some initiative toward mobilization of peace sentiment throughout the world against belligerent national ambitions and threats of war took tangible form for the first time over the week end here with the publication by the State Department of the responses of 37 nations to Secretary of State Cordell Hull's statement of American policy on July 16.

This carefully organized marshaling of world opinion is generally accepted here as intended to impress Japan and to induce restraint against China.

As a further gesture of American policy, the Navy Department today announced that it had "indefinitely postponed" the scheduled visit of the Cruiser Augusta and other units of the Asiatic Fleet to Japanese ports. The Augusta, which is flagship of the Asiatic Fleet, and a division of four destroyers were to have visited Japanese ports during September and October.

No Reason Is Given

It is normal for these units to visit Japanese ports annually. The Navy Department declined to give a reason for postponement of the scheduled visit this year. However, the Augusta is now at Tsingtao, convenient to the Peiping-Tientsin area, the four destroyers are at Chefoo, and it is assumed that they may be held in readiness to evacuate American nationals. But much etiquette surrounds such visits: when it is desired to be especially nice to a nation, or to placate it, a ceremonial visit is planned. Cancellation of such a visit is conversely taken to indicate disapproval.

As a result of the Hull circular the great democracies, including Britain and France, the members of the Oslo group, most of the Balkan states, most of the Latin-American republics and Soviet Russia stand publicly committed to the American doctrines of peaceful settlement of international differences, non-intervention in each other's affairs, liberation of trade and reduction of armaments.

Japan, Germany and Italy are among the few nations which have not yet responded to Secretary Hull's invitation to comment upon his statement of policy. Whether they will so comment is not yet known here, but the immediate fact is that Secretary Hull has secured an extraordinary world-wide response to his peace sentiments with 37 nations expressing approval of doctrines and objectives which are either publicly questioned or openly being violated by the three greatest of the dissatisfied and aggressor nations.

A New and Unknown Road

The action is seen by many observers to be a first step along a new road. Where it will lead, even the highest officials of the State Department do not pretend to know. It is a cautious move, but a move of American initiative toward mobilization of peaceful thinking which carries a powerful implied indictment of what Japan is doing in China and Germany and Italy are attempting in Spain.

The step is the first tangible product of months of careful study of the world situation. It was preceded by many conversations between American diplomats and representatives of the foreign nations which are taking the lead in attempts to find a way out of the world troubles.

Prominent among those conversations were those with Belgium's Prime Minister, Paul van Zeeland, who was in Washington early this summer as the emissary of the Oslo Group, a group with which Ameri-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Franco-German Breach—Can It Be Healed?

France—Germany: As We Look to Each Other

More perhaps than on any other single factor, peace in Europe depends upon Franco-German relations. These, in turn, depend not a little on the way in which these two neighbors look at one another—upon the impression each receives of the aims and intentions of the other.

Thus Burns' familiar lines are at least as true of nations as of individuals:

"Oh wad some Power the giftie gie us
To see oursels as ithers see us!"

It sometimes seems even more difficult for nations than for persons to see themselves as their neighbors see them. As an admittedly experimental substitute for this rare "giftie," the Paris and Berlin correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor, after an exchange of visits, have written a series of six special articles on Franco-German relations, of which this is the first.

Points of Distrust Lie Deep in Past Annals of Two Nations

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—To the average Parisian reading his newspaper on the quays along the Seine, close by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Chamber of Deputies, Berlin looks suspiciously like a black war-cloud, looming ever more ominously on the horizon.

This fact, unpleasant as it is, had better be faced frankly from the start. M. Jean Durand, seated at his favorite table on the terrace of a sidewalk café, under the trees on the Quai d'Orsay, along the broad Avenue des Champs Elysées, or up one of the narrow winding streets of old Paris, frowns at the disturbing headlines of his "journal" and shakes his head uneasily in the general direction of Berlin.

Viewed from the political and diplomatic center of France, with newspaper presses daily pouring forth column after column of sensational articles on the newest European crisis, National Socialist Germany often appears as imperilling the peace of the whole world.

An Important Distinction

To the Germans in Berlin whom I saw recently tranquilly perusing their Tageblatts in the Potsdammer Platz or "Unter den Linden," just around the corner from Wilhelmstrasse and the Reichstag, Paris frequently seems to be an annoying obstacle to Germany's natural desire for equality, and sometimes, viewed through the newspapers' thick screen of heavy Gothic print, France appears to Herr Johann Gutmann as a tenacious, would-be oppressor whose efforts to encircle Germany with her alliances—especially her pact with the "Bolshevists"—constitute the only possible threat to European peace.

Making allowances for the faultiness of all generalizations, this is a superficially accurate picture—not of the way France and Germany look at each other, but of the way Paris and Berlin look at one another.

The distinction is important. For Paris is not France and still less is Berlin Germany. But it is nevertheless in these Capitals, at the Quai d'Orsay and the Wilhelmstrasse, that French and German foreign policies are framed and crystallized. Furthermore, in France especially, it is the press of the Capital, usually inspired in greater or less degree by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, that plays the most important role in disseminating the picture of Franco-German relations described above.

Force of Public Opinion

Thus it seems only natural—before taking up the problem of France, Germany and peace as it looked to me from Berlin, to Mr. Williams, Berlin correspondent of the Monitor, from Paris, and to both of us from other vantage points in the Reich and the Republic—to start with a clear, complete and plain-spoken exposé of what may be called the diplomatic or governmental view which "official" Paris takes of "official" Berlin.

A French Government official who plays an active role in administering France's foreign policy said to me recently in the course of an informal conversation on the general European situation:

"I should not be concerned over the present crisis [the Spanish conflict] if all the governments concerned had to take account of their public opinions as we do here in France. But the threat to peace, in my opinion, lies in the dangerous fact that in Germany and Italy, one man can decide at any moment to make war!"

I could not help smiling at the recollection of a conversation in Germany a short time before, of which the tenor was that "the real risk to peace lies in the fact that in the so-called democratic countries the bolshevist agents of Moscow can stir up the people and thus bring pressure to bear on the government—particularly in France where the Cabinet is dependent on the votes of the Communists." The contrast of viewpoint was so great as to be comic, and the exaggeration in both instances is obvious.

Nevertheless, it cannot be seriously denied that much of Europe's uncertainty today is due to the fact that, in the totalitarian countries, foreign policy is not thrashed out publicly in, and controlled by, legislative assemblies, but, as Dr. Goebbels himself declared, "prepared secretly and under cover of darkness." Whatever else may be said for or against this "secret" method of diplomacy—which Chancellor Hitler himself has implicitly acknowledged in his references to the "era of surprises"—it obliges or at least permits other countries to form their own estimation of German foreign policy to a greater extent than if this policy were framed openly in Parliament.

The French Government, accord-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Views of Two Capitals Sway Opinions of People at Large

The Monitor Index

Monday, Aug. 9, 1937

Sports Page	6
The Children's Page	7
The Home Forum	8
Utilising Spiritual Ideas [With Hungarian Translation]	
Boston and New England News	9-10-11
Weather	9
Boston Events	9
Radio Timetable	10
Arts and Theater Reviews	10
Financial Pages	12-13-14
Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures	15
Christian Science Services on Radio	15
Daily Features	17
Editorials	18

Making the Constitution

A day-by-day account of the close-secret session of the Federal Convention of 1787 that drew up the United States Constitution is "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent:

Page 2

Jobless Census Seen As Guide to Relief

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP)—A census of the unemployed, which the Senate approved Saturday, may help lay the basis for the Government's future treatment of the relief policy.

The bill, introduced by Senator Black (D) of Alabama, declares the aim is to determine the number, class and distribution of those needing work, and their occupations, incomes and dependents "to aid in the formulation of a program for re-employment, social security and unemployment relief."

If voted by the House, the census will be held before April 1 at a cost of $4,000,000 to $5,000,000.

The bill would let the following group determine the exact type of count, who would conduct it and the nature of the questions: Secretaries of Labor and Commerce, the Works Progress Administrator, chairmen of the social security and central statistical boards and the census director.

Unemployment falls off by 100,000 persons in June as estimated by National Industrial Conference Board: Financial Page.

Jellyfish Extinguish Lights of Brisbane

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE—Thousands of jellyfish weighing many tons recently choked the screens of the intakes of the condensers at the City Electric Light Company's powerhouse situated on the bank of the Brisbane river, and caused a failure of the electric light and power in a considerable part of the city and suburbs.

The black-out occurred about 10 minutes before the closing hour of big department stores and businesses generally, causing much inconvenience and in some cases a great deal of amusement. Gradually the light was restored in sections, but nearly an hour elapsed before there was a return to normal.

Cost of Living Climbs Slightly

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP)—Living costs for families of wage earners and low-salaried workers in 32 large cities increased nine-tenths of 1 per cent from March 15 to July 15, the Department of Labor reports.

Statistics showed that food costs averaged 1.1 per cent higher, clothing 1.4 per cent higher, rents 2.4 per cent higher, house furnishings 2.3 per cent higher but fuel and light, 3.6 per cent lower.

Shoe Output, Demand Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 9—Though production of shoes was 20 to 25 per cent better than last year in the first six months of 1937, the demand of consumers more than kept pace. Retail sales in some quarters were up even more markedly. These figures, published by Dun & Bradstreet here, indicate levels of production which have never before been exceeded in the history of the industry.

Further details on cost of living and boom in the shoe industry: Financial Page.

Convention Confirms Veto Powers

Problems of the present day are illuminated in the once-secret sessions of the Federal Convention being "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent as a feature of the sesquicentennial of the American Constitution.

Incidental provisions as to the members of the National Legislature, their manner of election, privileges and powers, have occupied the convention for several days, since receiving the report of the committee of detail which drafted the general resolutions into constitutional form. Today: Convention confirmed and strengthened veto powers conferred upon the Executive.

Tomorrow: Delegates strike out from the new Constitution an authority to the National Legislature "to emit bills" on the credit of the United States.

By Tully Netteton
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia
Aug. 15, 1787

The Constitutional Convention today confirmed and even strengthened veto powers heretofore conferred on the Executive in the proposed new national system. On a motion by Hugh Williamson, deputies increased to three-fourths, instead of two-thirds, the required majority by which bills would have to be passed in the Legislature in order to surmount the negative of the President.

Even at this, a few members share the doubts expressed by Gouverneur Morris whether any negative by the President will be very effective or be much used so long as the President, as the plan stands now, is indebted to the National Legislature for his election.

James Madison made another effort to give the National Judiciary a hand along with the Executive in passing upon legislation enacted by the two houses. He presented a minutely prepared motion that every act, before becoming a law, should be submitted both to the Executive and to the judges of the Supreme Court and that if either of these departments should object a two-thirds majority of each house would be necessary to override, and that if both should object a three-fourth majority would be required.

Proposal Rejected

This proposal was voted down decisively, Charles Pinckney stating the general objection that it would involve the judges in parties and "give a previous tincture to their opinions."

John Francis Mercer favored the motion as a substitute for the doctrine, which he disapproved, that the judges as expositors of the Constitution should have authority to declare a law void. The learned John Dickinson joined him in disliking that power and thought it should not exist, but the Madison motion having been defeated he was at a loss what expedient to substitute.

Mr. Morris deplored the lack of some more efficient check than the two-thirds requirement in the pending article, dwelling especially on the importance of the public credit and the difficulty of supporting it without some strong barrier against the tendency of legislative assemblies to indulge in emissions of fiat paper money. He suggested an absolute negative by the President.

Impatience Revealed

Growing out of this, the Williamson proposal for a three-fourths requirement was advanced and adopted. But in the meantime occurred a colloquy which showed that the assemblage is getting tired of repeated postponements of questions and is in a mood to get its work finished.

Mr. Carroll of Maryland thought the President's control over legislation could not well be decided till it was finally known how he should be elected. But Nathaniel Gorham protested there would be no end to such delays.

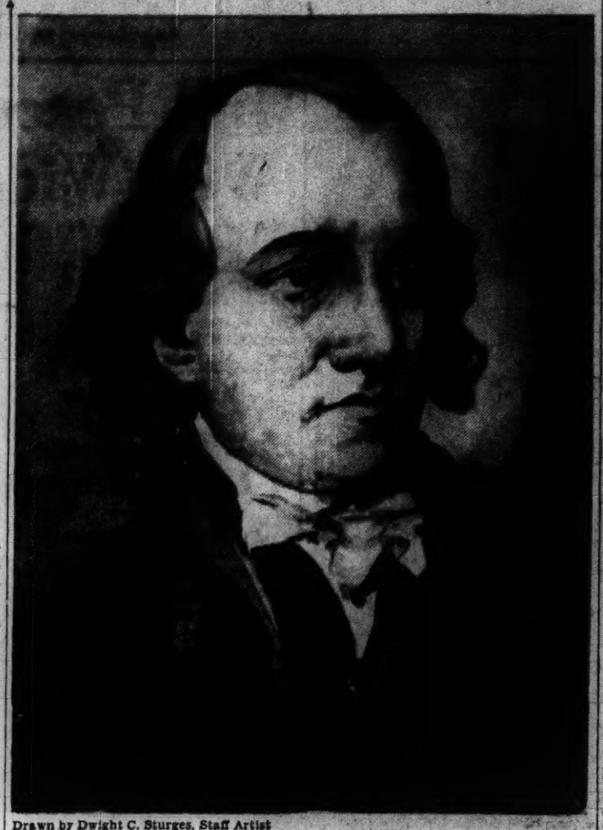
"Some cannot agree to the form of government before the powers are defined. Others cannot agree to the powers till it is seen how the Government is to be formed," he said. Others joined him in demanding action.

Previously a postponement had been taken on a section respecting the rights of both houses to originate bills. Two Massachusetts members, Caleb Strong and Mr. Gorham moved to insert as a proviso here the restriction struck out elsewhere limiting the origination of money bills to the House of Representatives. Colonel Mason of Virginia and Mr. Williamson of North Carolina supported the proposition as before. All these men are from large states and represent in a sense a mercantile and taxpaying interest.

Subject Set Aside

The subject was set aside, however, until the powers of the Senate on treaty-making and the like should be gone over.

In connection with the veto exercised by the Executive, the section approved from the hands of the committee of detail with amendments today provides that if any bill is not returned by the President within 10 days after presentation to him it shall be a law, except that if the Legislature by adjournment prevents its return the measure shall not be a law.



Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges, Staff Artist

Hugh Williamson

Natural Scientist, Physician, Preacher, Merchant and Statesman. Member of an Industrious Scotch-Irish Family. He Collaborated With Franklin in Revolutionary Diplomacy and in Experiments With Electricity. He Was Elected to the Continental Congress in 1782 and Was Considered the Most Active of the North Carolina Delegates in the Constitutional Convention. After Serving in the First and Second Congress of the United States, He Moved to New York to Devote Himself to Writing on Natural Sciences

Uniform Probation Laws Urged by Pacific States

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OAKLAND, Calif., Aug. 9—Uniform parole and probation laws for each of the 48 states and United States Territories, or federal uniform parole and probation acts, were forecast here at the second annual conference of the Western Parole and Probation Association.

Keynote of the conference, as sounded in addresses and committee meetings, was a basic statement made by James Johnston, warden of Alcatraz, that "in each case the aim is not at punishment, but at public protection."

James V. Bennett, director of the United States Bureau of Prisons, said that "parole must be conceived of as an extension of the authority of the state beyond the doors of the prison and beyond the time of institutional residence. It must be so administered that it is a burden, not a boon to the prisoner."

"The fundamental difficulty with many parole systems," contended Mr. Bennett, "of course, springs from the fact that state legislators, when harassed by demands to reduce prison and crime costs, enact a parole law but do not provide the necessary funds for its administration.

Lack of Funds a Detriment

"In many states the prisoner is released under a parole system which has no funds or means to employ the skilled personnel needed to assist the prisoner in adjusting himself again in the community, supervise his conduct, or see that he does not lapse again into criminal ways.

"It costs an average of about $300 a year to maintain a man in prison, and it seems only reasonable to ask the state to expend an average of about $50 a year to supervise him in the community. But with one or two exceptions no state is expending as much as this in the administration of its parole system."

It was contended by Louis P. Bunge, chairman of the Washington State Board of Prison Terms and Parole, that the problem of definite (fiat) and indefinite sentences and releases by the Federal Government and the various states is one matter to be considered before acting on a uniform parole and probation law.

Other speakers asked if, as a preliminary move toward establishment of a uniform act, the working out of interlocking interstate compacts for such purposes as return of parolees and other aids would be advisable.

Mr. Johnston thought one of the first acts on the part of the 48 states should be to agree on the important factors dependent upon parole, and then apply a federal law when and where it might be practicable.

The problem of the individual prisoner was one taken up in detail by the conference under the head of crime control.

Mr. Bennett quoted figures showing as many persons being released from prisons into society each year as there are graduates from our higher institutions of learning (some 80,000). It is a fact little realized by society at large, he pointed out, and thus the situation faced by prison and state officials in releasing and preparing for release people who have been convicted of crime is a most serious one. No probation system will work unless every case before the court is subjected to a thorough and incisive pre-sentence investigation which goes to the heart of the difficulties of the case.

"State control and supervision over the probation system seems to me to be absolutely essential if the courts are to be protected from the criticism which would follow the use of probation without the social data necessary to an intelligent consideration of the case.

"Obviously a prison system alone cannot provide the answer to the delinquency problem. We need prisons, of course, and we must make sure that they are properly administered, that they are not overcrowded (a problem here in California) and that the men are provided with constructive work and an educational program.

Largely Matter of Prevention

"In the larger sense crime control must also include crime prevention, which in turn is the responsibility of all socially minded citizens of the nation."

Oscar E. Lowder, chief probation and parole officer of Utah, declared that too many people were "too optimistic over the good which can result" from this work, and urged that everyone connected with parole and probation keep his or her feet on the ground.

Charles L. Chute, executive director of the National Probation Association of New York, spoke on the progress being made in the field of probation.

"Today there are juvenile probation laws in all but one state. Adult probation laws have been adopted in 33 states, 15 being without any adult probation whatever. And in probation as in parole work the development of good personnel is almost everything."

Franco-German Breach—Can It Be Healed?

(Continued from Page 1)

ingly, has formed a certain definite concept of Herr Hitler's aims in Europe and his means of attaining these ends.

First of all, French officialdom is convinced, the Führer's aim is Pan-Germanism. This means that Herr Hitler, as a consequence of his National Socialist doctrine of racialism, seeks to unite all "people of German blood" into one immense German Empire. For the French, this necessarily implies that National Socialist Germany still covets Alsace-Lorraine.

It implies, also, the revival of the old pre-war slogan in Germany, the "drang nach osten" or drive through to the east. In other words, National Socialist racialism, as the French see it, merely continues the old imperialism of Prussia in a new form. The result is the same: an aggressive Germany eager to expand in every direction, but particularly determined to push eastward, even to the very shores of the Black Sea and the Bosporus.

The German people as a whole—such is the official French thesis—are not by nature warlike or aggressive; but the Prussians who are the dominant element, not only numerically but in essence still think primarily in terms of military conquest, whereas the other great peoples of Europe are more nearly ready to approach the problem of living together on the Continent from a pacific point of view.

Since the Reich, in French eyes, is thus desirous of expanding and willing to wage war, if necessary, to achieve this territorial expansion, then Germany must be restrained or dissuaded from doing so.

League Curb on Germany

The French Government, therefore, endeavored to twist the League of Nations into an organization intended to perform the uneasy task of prevention.

The League became little more than a cover for France's network of mutual assistance pacts. Because this system was never intended by France to function as a genuinely universal system of collective security but as a specific scheme directed against Germany, it broke down when efforts were made to put it into operation against other aggressors: Japan in the case of Manchuria, Italy in the case of Ethiopia. In the latter instance at least the failure of the League can be laid in large part to France's refusal to back it wholeheartedly.

There was nothing deliberate in this undermining of the Geneva peace system by the French. It was simply the result of France's inability to conceive, in advance, of any serious threat to peace other than Germany. This attitude must be faced fully and fairly before France-German relations can be put on a better basis.

France, then, has no vindictive feeling toward Germany—not even toward National Socialist Germany. The Frenchman—the Parisian—does not hate the German. But M. Jean Durand of Paris is, like the Quai d'Orsay itself, convinced that Herr Johann Gutmann of Berlin would lend himself all too easily to the Wilhelmstrasse's plans for territorial expansion.

These plans, according to the prevalent conviction of French diplomacy, include domination of Czechoslovakia, of Austria, part of Poland and eventually all Central and Eastern Europe. They extend to the Russian Province of Ukraina; and, as has already been said, they do not exclude Alsace-Lorraine.

France's Network of Alliances

It is to counteract these intentions attributed to the Reich that the French Government has contracted its alliances with Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Soviet Russia, and loaned many millions to the other Little Entente countries in Eastern Europe, Roumania and Yugoslavia, to help finance their armaments.

Finally, Paris accuses Berlin of striving to separate France from Britain—as Herr Hitler outlines in his "Mein Kampf." The French Government considers it certain that, if France could be "isolated" in accordance with Herr Hitler's scheme, Germany would not hesitate to strike, first at her allies, then ultimately at France herself. For this reason Paris spares no effort to improve and maintain the closest collaboration with London.

This about completes the picture—not of Franco-German relations and their real significance for peace—but of this problem as it appears to the average Parisian. When Monsieur Durand looks at Berlin through his Parisian newspaper, this is approximately the view he gets, sometimes rationally presented and sincerely written, but frequently magnified, sensationalized and distorted by political bias, official propaganda or vested economic interests.

Summary by Typical Parisian

A typical Parisian, M. Wladimir d'Ormesson, sums up this view in the conclusion of an article in the Paris newspaper, Le Figaro:

"It hurts me to write these things. I write them without passion. I am not anti-German. On the contrary, at a time when perhaps it was courageous to do so, I was one of those who, in the humble measure of their power, have tried the most to bring about an honorable rapprochement between Germany and us. I have had disillusionments, maybe also bitterness, but I do not regret it, for today, they give me the right to say that I know what I am talking about. I am not even anti-Nazi, and I am not inspired by a hostility to the regime Germany has given herself, for in the Nazi movement there are things which I admire and respect, and for German youth, with its enthusiasm, its good faith, its national and social ideals, I feel a real liking.

"But I know that the rulers of the third Reich are planning for war. I know that they are past masters in the art of dissimulating their intentions. I know that they will lead German youth to battle without its realising it. I know that everything in Germany is run with a view to war, that Germany is supplying herself with raw materials to that end—and soon events will prove what I say.

"And because I have a horror of the catastrophe whose shadow is spreading over Europe, because I am a pacifist just as much as anyone else—perhaps more so, for I have sons—I cry with all my strength to the rulers of the pacific nations: 'You are making a mistake. You are committing a tragic error!'

"There is today but one way to bring the masters of Germany back to reason: it is to speak the kind of language they understand—to act. To them to submit to everything is merely a proof of weakness, and all weakness, an encouragement."

Happily for world peace, this picture, despite its obvious importance, is not the whole picture of the European or even the Franco-German scene. Paris looks at Berlin with a suspicious fear that seems to leave little room for hope. But Paris is not all of France, nor is Berlin all of Germany, and there are other factors in both countries working powerfully for friendship and for peace.

Reich Defers Pastor's Trial

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Aug. 9—Indefinite postponement of the trial of the Rev. Martin Niemöller, Protestant Confessional leader, is believed to indicate indecision on the part of the regime in its attitude toward the Protestant Church. The trial was to have begun tomorrow.

The acquittal of the oppositional Protestant leader, Dr. Friedrich Dibelius, and demonstrations at Herr Niemöller's Dahlem church yesterday appear to be causing serious thought among Government leaders.

Some elements in the ranks of the National Socialist Party consider it unwise to increase political difficulties by precipitating a general conflict with German Protestants.

Such circles hold that the National Socialist Government has so much of vast importance to accomplish for Germany that it would be a serious mistake to dissipate its strength on an unnecessary religious struggle the outcome of which is doubtful.

In view of all this it is thought by some that the regime may become more considerate in treatment of such a determined and beloved pastor as Herr Niemöller.

The official reason given for postponement of the trial is that time is necessary for collecting additional evidence. Meanwhile Herr Niemöller remains in custody, whereas Dr. Dibelius, who has been acquitted, is at liberty.

German Protestants Parade in Support Of Pastor Niemöller

BERLIN, Aug. 9 (AP)—Several hundred church-goers demonstrated in the streets yesterday against a ban on prayer meetings for the Rev. Marlin Niemöller, Protestant confessional leader. The pastor was to have gone on trial tomorrow charged with opposing National Socialist church regulations.

When members of the Rev. Mr. Niemöller's parish of Dahlem, a suburb of Berlin, paraded, police broke up the demonstration and arrested 115 of the paraders. They were released, however, after their names had been recorded.

It was the first Protestant demonstration of any size venting the church membership's indignation against government efforts to regulate church affairs. In the Roman Catholic controversy with the German Government there have been such outbreaks.

The ministry of propaganda admitted the occurrence while the Gestapo (secret police) professed ignorance of the incident. "Seventy-five old women and 40 old men who expressed their sympathy for the Rev. Mr. Niemöller were arrested by the police after their attempts to disperse the crowd amicably proved futile," the ministry declared.

Gestapo officials, obviously attempting to minimize the occurrence, said "we would be in the first place to know of such a parade, but nothing has been reported here." Berlin morning papers ignored the story.

Peace Is Keynote At Dedication Of U. S. War Cemetery

WAEREGHEM, Belg., Aug. 9 (AP)—The American Battle Monuments Commission yesterday dedicated the only American World War cemetery in Belgium.

Buried here are 368 American soldiers from the 27th, 30th, 37th and 91st divisions. The cemetery is named "Flanders Field."

Senator F. Ryan Duffy (D) of Wisconsin, member of the official United States delegation, gave the dedicatory address. Hugh S. Gibson, American Ambassador to Belgium, said Belgium and the United States would "co-operate by all means toward maintaining peace in the interest of civilization and general welfare."

Premier Paul van Zeeland of Belgium paid tribute to America and urged work "for the cause of peace."

At near-by Audenarde a monument commemorating the advance of the Americans in this region was dedicated by C. A. Ragor, deputy commander of the Disabled Veterans of the World War, and Mrs. Howard C. Bonne, president of the American War Mothers.

Later the group proceeded to Kemmel, near the historic Ypres, where the 27th and 30th divisions of the American army fought. Senator Ernest W. Gibson (R) of Vermont dedicated a memorial and Brig. Gen. J. P. B. Clayton Hill of the monuments commission presided.

Polar Camp Reports Drift of 138 Miles

FAIRBANKS, Alaska, Aug. 9 (AP)—Soviet representatives here have received word from their Polar camp that it had drifted 138 miles from the Pole, apparently in the direction of Spitzbergen. Whether the earth's rotation had anything to do with the Arctic drift was undetermined.

The Russians came here to assist in a projected passenger flight route over the Pole from Moscow to the United States.

SOVIET POLAR CAMP (by radio to Moscow), Aug. 9 (AP)—Snow and fog reduced the visibility today to 500 yards. The temperature was freezing, 32 degrees Fahrenheit.

Hoover Plans G. O. P. Muster

(Continued from Page 1)

leaders like Senator William E. Borah of Idaho took an exceedingly important part in defeating the court bill—through strategic advice and counsel, daily available, and the writing of the judiciary committee's stinging denunciation of the bill—these activities were not publicized.

So now, in August, the party is outwardly little farther ahead than it was in January. Except for the fact that President Roosevelt has suffered a defeat. Since credit for the defeat goes to Democrats like Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana and Edward R. Burke, of Nebraska, it is open to question whether the Republicans have really profited.

In other lesser ways, the party has made hay. Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan, the effective party leader, has missed no opportunity to score a point. His child labor amendment, his series of general labor amendments seeking to broaden the Wagner Act to give privileges to employers as well as to employees, and his resolution calling upon the President to fill the Supreme Court vacancy during a session of the Senate, were all instances of alert opposition tactics.

Likewise, Representative Bertrand H. Snell's initiative in the House to uncover the sale of Democratic convention books to leading corporations and individuals at high prices was another stroke from which repercussions are mounting.

Basically, however, Republican hopes have been at once heightened and obscured by Democratic disunion. It is recognized that constructive activity, rallying opposition around the Republican standard, will be necessary if the party is to come back.

Hence the proposal for a national convention some time in the next winter or spring. Mr. Hoover is understood to have discussed his idea with various Republican national committeemen, and with some 200 party workers, although nothing official has yet developed.

The meeting would be a broadening of the Springfield, Ill., "grass-roots" convention which the Republicans held in 1935. The coming congressional elections are expected to be a political rallying-ground for party revival, and the Republicans hope for substantial gains. Since their strength could scarcely be less than in 1936, the chances for gains look realistic, and likely to hearten party workers nationally.

The proposed national convention would bring together representative delegates, who could listen to reports of progress from various parts of the country, and perhaps draft a program of action. Emphasis would be upon vigorous party unity in an agreed program of opposition to the Roosevelt Administration.

Steps might be taken to attract disgruntled Democrats to the fold; indeed, that is the big problem and opportunity facing the G. O. P., and no recipe is as yet forthcoming. Suggestions that the party name be changed to attract Southern and conservative Democrats have been decisively negatived.

While the national convention idea seems mostly to be in the hands of Mr. Hoover and his friends, there are some who fear that pressing of his name as party leader or possible nominee in 1940 might revive old difficulties. In general, Senator Vandenberg is recognized as really party leader, and as of today his nomination in 1940 seems extremely likely.

Support for the convention suggestion came today from Minority Leader Snell. "It probably would be a good idea to call attention to the record of Republicans in Congress at a party meeting next winter or spring," he said. "We can tell the people things that we cannot get before the public at the present time." Mr. Snell said Republicans in Congress were often blamed for acquiescing in measures they had opposed.

Mr. Hoover still maintains a very extensive correspondence from his Palo Alto home. A few days ago a letter of his was published, urging that all candidates for Congress be urged to make their positions clear on the Supreme Court question. Evidently he is emerging somewhat from his retirement, keeping a weather eye clear for future prospects.

Emergency in Strike Ends in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9 (AP)—Mayor S. Davis Wilson ended August 7 the state of emergency he proclaimed last Wednesday to handle disorders in the widespread truck strike.

"I feel it is safe to declare the emergency over," the Mayor said. "All extraordinary orders to police and other peace agencies are rescinded."

The strike was ended 50 hours after it was called by the American Federation of Labor Teamsters' Union protesting the employment of what it termed "thugs" by firms under contract to haul merchandise for a chain food store during a strike.

Hoover, Saying Nothing, Goes to Yellowstone

YELLOWSTONE PARK, Wyo., Aug. 9 (AP)—Former President Hoover, silent about any part he intends to play in moves to strengthen the Republican Party, went sightseeing in Yellowstone Park today.

Edmund Rogers, superintendent, said Mr. Hoover entered the park in an automobile, but had nothing to say about politics. His only comment, Mr. Rogers said, was that he intended to go "straight through" to the east entrance.

Pickers Scarce So Texas Sheriff Rounds Them Up

DALLAS, Texas, Aug. 9 (AP)—It's cotton pickin' time in Texas, and the man who shuns the labor is liable to a term in jail.

There's a near record crop in this huge state, which furnished nearly 30 per cent of the nation's cotton—and pickers are scarce. A total of 150,000 bales, only 10,000 less than Texas' 1926 record, is forecast.

The Rio Grande valley desperately needs pickers—at 60 cents to $1 a hundred pounds. Similar calls for labor are heard elsewhere.

Relief rolls have been stripped to force able-bodied men, women and children to the cotton fields.

At Gonzales, the sheriff's office posted signs warning town loafers they would go to the cotton patches—or to jail.

The same warning added that any invaders who came to Gonzales to induce pickers, on the promise of better pay, to other fields would be jailed.

A searing sun which prematurely popped cotton bolls greatly increased the demand for pickers. Usually the season extends from June in the Rio Grande valley until frost falls on the plains.

Adding to the planters' worries and the need for quick picking is the danger of a storm. That would reduce production and lower both the grade and price—but increase the price for pickers. Harvesting damp cotton is harder work, means more pay.

Parley Bid Refused By Roman Catholics

EDINBURGH, Scot., Aug. 9 (AP)—The Roman Catholic Church on Saturday declined the personal invitation of the Archbishop of York to send delegates to the second World Conference on Faith and Order in session here.

In a courteous response to the invitation from the second ranking Prelate of the Church of England, Archbishop Joseph MacDonald, Roman Catholic Prelate of this city, gave the conference his blessing but said: "It is wise to pursue our different lines of service independently."

The 400 delegates to the conference from almost every Christian denomination except the Roman Catholic, have been working on the problem of a world unity of Christianity.

Indian Powwow Revived

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 9—The first powwow to be held in 110 years on the Shinnecock Indian Reservation near here has brought three new paleface members into tribal units represented at the gathering and a popular demand for revival of the meeting each year hereafter.

Failure of the Indian colony to preserve its customs and crafts brought about the so-called powwow under the auspices of the United Indian Tribes of America to stimulate enthusiasm for the original culture of Eastern Long Island, the most important relics of which are aboriginal place names.

"People who drove out to see the reservation even complain there are no Indians here," said Dr. Harold Davis Emerson, chief of the organization and master of ceremonies held Aug. 7-8. "The Indians have been living among the white men so long, they have succumbed to his ways."

But to insure a lasting bond between the two races, he obtained adoption by the red peoples of Albert P. Loening, Mayor of Southampton; Miss Zella de Milhau, an artist, and the Rev. Raymond H. Case, pastor of the Shinnecock Presbyterian church.

Four hundred residents of the reservation, many of whom are employed on the country estates nearby, enjoyed the affair so thoroughly that Dr. Emerson received requests for a repeat performance. Thus it is hoped that the meeting will revive interest shown by the Indians in their own history and also stimulate the community to greater appreciation of the Indian settlement.

Anthropologists at the Museum of the American Indian in New York City attributed the loss of interest in tribal lore among the Shinnecocks to racial admixtures and constant association with the white race for more than three centuries. The tribal organization itself has broken down and very little Indian blood remains in the veins of the Shinnecocks, whose ancestors intermarried with African slaves, it was said.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered as second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Shepard
PROVIDENCE
Where You ALWAYS Shop With Confidence
Now in progress!
MIDSUMMER FURNITURE SALE
What Makes This Event So Important to Your Home?
QUALITY—Every piece is up to our unyielding standard of good taste and durability!
SAVINGS—The proof lies in the price tags . . . come and see!
PAYMENTS—This furniture is not only easy to live with . . . it is easy to pay for. Ask about our liberal budget plans!
Furniture Store, Fourth Floor

Shepard
PROVIDENCE
Where You ALWAYS Shop With Confidence
August Sale of FUR COATS
urges you to make immediate selection!
Two Prime Collections—
at 78
—Selected Zealand Seal Dyed Coney
—Black Caracul, Princess Styles and Swaggers
—Youthful Lapin Dyed Coney Swaggers and Princess Styles
—Graceful Mendoza Beaver Dyed Coney, Princess Styles and Swaggers
at 98
—Selected French Seal Dyed Coney, Sleek and Smart
—Important Grey and Black Persian Caracul
—Mendoza Beaver Dyed Coney, Cleverly Styled
—Lapin Dyed Coney With Interesting Collars
Comfortable Ways to Pay
10% DOWN and 10 MONTHS TO PAY on our Budget Plan. No carrying charge.
CHARGE CUSTOMERS may pay in November.
FUR COATS STORED WITHOUT CHARGE until November 1st.
Fur Shop—On the New Second Floor of Fashion

Sterling Silver by TOWLE
Also the famous silver by REED & BARTON
Foster-Jewelers
The J. A. Foster Co.—Dorrance and Middle Streets
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

SHININESS • ODORLESS
Pearle CHLOROTONE CLEANSERS
LUSTROUS!
CHLOROTONE may not mean a thing to you. But it means "Plenty" to your Garments. And it will to you—when you compare.
Chlorotone is exclusive in Rhode Island with Pearle
Tel. Hopkins 9000 1548 Broad St.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

MACRAE & COMPANY
INVESTMENT BANKERS
BONDS—STOCKS
80 KING ST. W. TORONTO

Women Who Appreciate Quality Wear HAND-SEWN SHOES by Owens & Elmes
LIMITED
151 YONGE ST., TORONTO

ROGERS COAL COKE
For prompt service—call
ELGIN 0482
NIGHT AND DAY
COAL—COKE
at lowest prices consistent with the best quality.
The Elias Rogers Company Limited
TORONTO, ONT.
1 Ton Means 2,000 Pounds

Good Food...
When you're downtown in Toronto, make a point of dining in Arcadian Court. You will enjoy the excellent food, the thoughtful service and the restful atmosphere of this beautiful restaurant.
Simpson's

IT HAS BEEN SAID . . .
"A Good Beginning Makes a Good End"
These seven words of wisdom can be readily applied to EATON'S censorship of advertising. Our Research Bureau checks merchandise descriptions in our advertising—amending if necessary, testing when necessary. Established in 1917, the Bureau has been actively engaged for 20 years protecting EATON customers against inaccurate descriptions and inferior merchandise.
To make double sure of your satisfaction we offer our guarantee.
"GOODS SATISFACTORY OR MONEY REFUNDED."
When in Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg or wherever there is a T. EATON CO. store make it your shopping headquarters.
T. EATON Co. LIMITED
CANADA

When You Purchase Goods
Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—
please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

Auto Labor Dispute Ended; Car Prices at Higher Level

By the Associated Press

Labor news in brief:

Detroit: Twenty-one thousand automobile workers idle since last Wednesday because of a Plymouth Motor Corporation labor dispute returned to work today. A five-point agreement whose terms were not disclosed was reached over the week-end by representatives of the Chrysler Corporation and the United Automobile Workers of America. Unionists ratified the agreement at a mass meeting Sunday.

The agreement ended a production blockade that climaxed quarreling between members of the U. A. W. A. and those of the Independent Chrysler Employees' Association. The exact sequence of events was in dispute.

Buenos Aires, Arg.—Textile manufacturers reached an agreement establishing a minimum wage plan for Argentina's 22,000 textile workers.

The agreement provides minimums of 30 centavos (nine cents) to 50 centavos (15 cents) an hour for women.

A sliding scale on an age basis was established for men, ranging between two pesos (60 cents) and four and one-half pesos ($1.35) a day. The workday is six hours in some cases and eight in others.

Detroit: Higher price levels, long a topic of discussion in the motorcar industry, become a reality over a large part of the industry this week. Producers who have not announced price increases are expected to do so within the next few weeks.

The increases so far announced are by Ford and all General Motors divisions. They range from $15 to $100 and are said in informed sources to represent hardly half the increased cost of materials and higher wages to which they are generally attributed. In these same sources the prediction already is being ventured that a further advance will be made before the year end, or not long after the 1938 models are introduced.

Harrisburg, Penna.: The Independent Labor Federation of America announced its purpose today—"To preserve the right of the American working man to work without paying tribute to a racketeer and without fear of violence, coercion of intimidation."

Clarke M. Seltzer, counsel for the federation, defined its policy in the first official statement since the federation was founded a week ago, at Hershey, Penna., to oppose both the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization.

There an independent union gained a majority of the workers of the Hershey Chocolate Corporation, over a C. I. O. affiliated union, a few weeks after farmers and non-strikers routed sit-down strikers with clubs last April.

Pittsburgh: Counsel for the National Electric Products Company yesterday charged the National Labor Board with refusing to recognize a federal court order.

William A. Wilson, attorney for the company whose plants are at Ambridge, Penna., withdrew from a board hearing on charges brought by a Committee for Industrial Organization union.

Mr. Wilson, in a formal statement, declared:

"The National Electric Products Company, in compliance with the Wagner Labor Relations Act, signed an exclusive bargaining agreement with a union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, which appeared on the basis of signed membership cards to represent a clear majority of the employees.

"This contract was sustained by the Federal Court, and the company ordered by Judge Frederick P. Schoonmaker to observe its provisions.

"The Labor Relations Board refuses to recognize this order of Federal Court, or even allow it to be entered into testimony."

The corporation attorney then added:

"The National Labor Relations Board apparently is nothing more or less than an agent for the C. I. O."

Meanwhile the A. F. of L. Union involved today threatened contempt of court action to force the corporation to carry out a closed shop contract signed last May 27.

Speaking a Universal Language—Friendship

International

Ruth Sumi sakural Of Tokyo, Secretary of the Japanese Girl Guide Association

Rozilie McDonald Official Delegate From Sydney, N. S. W., Australia

June Louie A Chinese Girl Who Is Official Greeter From Troop 174, New York

Olwyn Haycock Official Delegate From Nelson, New Zealand

Hsueh Min Chang Official Delegate From Peiping, China

These Girls Have Come to the United States From Afar to Attend the Silver Jubilee Camp of Girl Scouts and Girl Guides Opening Today at Camp Andree, Briarcliff Manor, New York

International Girl Scout Session Opens in N. Y.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 9—With a babel of foreign tongues and a tremendous waving of flags, 20 foreign guests for the Girl Scout encampment were "piped off" the Queen Mary this morning, loaded into automobiles and, with police sirens shrieking, started on their way to Camp Andree at Briarcliff Manor.

Thirty "mariners" in their bright blue uniforms, went down the bay to salute the ship and then, with bosun whistles blowing, formed a squad of honor while their visitors came down the gangplank.

The guests made their own contribution to the general noise by their chatter of translation. Every girl in the party speaks at least one language besides her own, but not all of them speak any one language. As a consequence Miss Finnish Girl Guide was talking in French to Miss Greek Girl Guide about the distribution of baggage while Miss Czechoslovakian Girl Guide translated for the benefit of the German-speaking members of the party.

Next to the sounds, the uniforms were of the greatest interest, the Polish one, with its gray costume, gray hat, gray shoes and stockings, and gray cape, being voted the most attractive. The Greek uniform was green, and the Czechoslovakian two shades of brown. The Norwegian delegate was distinguished by a cocked hat. Each of the visitors wore as many rows of medals as a veteran of foreign wars, the Roumanian representative being distinguished by an award from the King.

"Peace Conference"

Nothing so imposing as the label, "peace conference," is being attached to the two-weeks camp which opens today at Briarcliff Manor and to which the foreign guests have come to share ideas, experiences, and ambitions with 75 United States Girl Scouts. And yet it is believed that out of this two weeks' experience will grow a strong chain of international friendships.

The foreign guests will have their first American camping experience in a setting of wooded hills and dales with a lake for swimming and boating.

All of the girls will share in the housekeeping, outdoor cooking and camp management. They will help to plan menus and to shop at the market place, which is like an old-fashioned country general store. They will participate in creative activities, arts and crafts, photography, folk songs and dances, and dramatics.

Pageant Is Planned

One of the highlights of the encampment will be the pageant dramatizing the significance of the meeting. The author is Oleda Schrottky, director of plays and pageants for the Girl Scout national staff.

Staged in the "Cathedral," a natural outdoor theater, the pageant will show the contribution made by each country in the world to art, culture and civilization. Four American girls will tell of the industries and schools of the East, the vastness of western prairies, the hospitality and folklore of the South and the ruggedness of mountains and peace of rolling meadows in the North. After each of the American girls has laid a faggot on the international camp fire, the foreign Girl Guides will follow with their offerings.

The girls will live in the small units known as Tip Top, Knights, Birches, Cedar Cove, Lone Pine and Innisfree, all of them located at the 142-acre Camp Andree, which was a gift in 1921 from the late Senator William A. Clark of Montana to the Girl Scouts in memory of his 16-year-old daughter, Andree.

A wealthy child, born and raised in France, Andree found the joy of doing things for herself when she came to the United States and joined a Girl Scout troop. Her parents had not realized how much the experience meant to their daughter until they read her diary filled with glowing accounts of the fun she had enjoyed with the members of her troop and how much she wanted to return to France and start a similar movement there.

Adjoining Camp Andree, and also to be visited, is Camp Edith Macy, the chief national training school for leaders on recreational activities and group work with young girls.

The American members of the encampment have been at Briarcliff Manor since Aug. 2 working on the program with Mrs. Arthur W. Hartt of Brookline, Mass., member of the national board of directors of the girl scouts and chairman of the silver jubilee camp projects committee, and Miss Edith Sinnett of Boston.

The two-week's camp has been made possible by Juliette Low Memorial awards and it will be followed by a week's visit to Pine Tree Camp near Plymouth, Mass., at which the hostess will be Mrs. James J. Storrow of Boston, who gave "Our Chalet" in Switzerland to the world association.

Old New York Landmarks Wrecked for New Buildings

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 9—House wreckers are again having their day in Manhattan, where some of the old landmarks are being demolished to make way for apartment dwellings.

Among these is one of the oldest apartment houses here. For years it has stood at the southwest corner of Thirty-fourth street and Lexington avenue, in the heart of the Murray Hill district. Four others are coming down between Fourteenth and Fortieth streets.

The old house at Thirty-fourth street and Lexington avenue was a relic, and even the stone and brick and steel being displaced by the wrecking crew are memory enshrouded. After the fashion that Stephen Benet wrote when he warned against questions about old tenants who left long ago in just such another house as this, even their names over the push-buttons in the entrance lobby are gone; their footsteps sound no more on the stairways; they are gone forever from their own haunts.

Old Cornelius Bliss Home

Another old house less than a stone's throw away, at the corner of Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth street, is also coming down. Once it was occupied by the Cornelius Bliss and the Goodhue families. It was an old brownstone front and was purchased by the B. Altman Foundation in 1920, when the Altman department store added to its holdings the properties in the block from Fifth to Madison avenues and from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-fifth streets. The old Bliss-Goodhue home was purchased last week by the Wallenstein Construction Company, which proposed to build, subject to Murray Hill restrictions, an apartment house 14 stories high, topped by a penthouse.

Still another old landmark marked for the wreckers is the Grand Opera House in Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue, Chelsea. This is the oldest theater building in New York city, operated continuously as an amusement place since the evening it opened on Jan. 9, 1868.

For years it was the leading cultural center and memories of the post-Civil War days hang over it. Jay Gould and James Fisk Jr., who were making financial history in connection with the Erie Railroad, had their offices on the upper floors of the building, and it was Mr. Gould who changed its name from Pike's Opera House, its original designation. It was under this name that it opened with "Il Trovatore" under the management of Max Strakosch.

Mr. Gould and Mr. Fisk bought the property in 1868, and for a year Mr. Fisk was the impresario.

The Gould-Fisk Combine

It was from these premises that the Gould-Fisk combine ousted the Vanderbilt interests from the Erie and attempted to corner the gold market, precipitating the "Black Friday" panic of 1869.

Augustin Daly took the place over in 1872, when a new era in its history began. Under the Daly regime some of the greatest Shakespearean productions in the history of the American stage were presented there.

Over the entrance of the old building are John M. Moffitt's heroic statues of Tragedy and Music. They stand on top of tall Corinthian columns above marble bas-reliefs of Mozart and Shakespeare set in oval frames.

Demolition of the building will begin in about 60 days, it was said, and on the site will be built a modern motion picture theater, designed by Thomas W. Lamb, architect. A long lease on the new building has been obtained by the R.-K.-O. Theaters Corporation, which will erect the new building, from the Warco Trading Corporation, a holding company.

Auto Registration Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—With registrations of motor vehicles aggregating 265,421 during the past fiscal year, South Carolina records an all-time high in automobile listings, says an announcement by the motor vehicle division of the state highway department.

British Plane Ends Ocean Survey Trip

FOYNES, Irish Free State, Aug. 9 (AP)—The British flying boat Cambria landed at the mouth of the River Shannon today at 10:30 a. m. (4:32 a. m. E. S. T.), completing its survey flight of the North Atlantic airways from Botwood, Newfoundland, in 12 hours and two minutes.

The Cambria's time was just under that of a sister ship, the Caledonia, on a similar flight and was the fastest west-east crossing of the series of exploratory hops being made by the British and American planes. Her average speed was 168 miles an hour.

During the early morning the Cambria altered her course in order to avoid a storm from which lightning flashes could be seen.

Strike Closes Eastern Silk Mills

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 9—What was described as "a 100 per cent shutdown" of the silk industry in the New Jersey production area was announced today at the headquarters of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee, a Committee for Industrial Organization affiliate, of which Sidney Hillman is chairman.

Spokesmen of the union said that workers in the silk industry in Paterson, chief production area in the East; in Wilkes-Barre, Allentown, Easton and Hazelton, were "out 100 per cent," and that indications today were that the strike would be successful.

Demands on the silk manufacturers call for a $15 weekly minimum wage for general workers, an $18 weekly minimum wage for weavers, a 40-hour week and a closed shop.

Spokesmen at Mr. Hillman's headquarters said silk manufacturers already were falling in line with these demands, and that agreements had been signed on Saturday and today with the Liberty Sewing Company, operating plants at Kingston and Nanticoke, Penna., employing 1000 workers; with the Leon Fahrenbach Company, operating mills in Bradford and Wilkes-Barre, Penna., employing 1500 workers; with the C. K. Eagle Company of Shamokin, Penna., employing 1600 workers, and with Hafner Associates of Long Island City, N. Y., employing 280 workers.

Mr. Hillman declared that combined action against the mills was necessary because strikes in individual plants would make for an unfair competitive condition.

C.I.O. Issues Strike Call; Little Disorder Reported

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 9 (AP)—A C. I. O. strike call to 60,000 silk workers in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New England and New York caused thousands of men and women to leave their looms today in an announced effort to secure union contracts to improve labor conditions and stabilize the industry.

The only disorder reported along the wide front was at Hazleton, Penna., where a picket at the large Duplan Silk Corporation mill was stabbed in the arm. His alleged assailant was arrested after being almost mobbed by the crowd which gathered.

Representatives of the union and employers disagreed as to the extent of the strike in Pennsylvania, where more than 40,000 normally work in the silk and rayon industry, but New Jersey spokesmen for both sides agreed the walkout was "successful."

Textile Workers Organization Committee leaders in Boston said 95 per cent of the 10,000 New England silk workers would remain at work under contracts already signed.

Reuben Bloch, regional T. W. O. C. director for Pennsylvania, said reports from 14 district offices in the state to union headquarters at Allentown indicated at least 90 per cent of the workers were out but E. W. Walter, spokesman for Allentown manufacturers, estimated the strike there was only about 50 per cent effective.

The Duplan Mill at Hazelton, Bloch said, was the only one in the state reported operating at 100 per cent capacity.

Iced Postum

An ideal summer drink for CHILDREN

Contains no caffein

RELIABLE FURS SUBMITTED for COMPARISON at AUGUST PRICES!

BALCH-PRICE

Furriers for Over Half a Century

FULTON & SMITH STS. BROOKLYN, N. Y.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

50 YEARS THE FAVORITE . . . STILL THE BEST

It's FLAVOR-AGED

Jamaica's choicest ginger, pungent flavor elements and Clicquot's natural-pure water, finely carbonated, made Clicquot Ginger Ale America's standard of perfect taste for over fifty years. It's still the favorite.

Clicquot Club

PALE DRY GOLDEN GINGER ALE

IN FULL, 16-OUNCE PINTS, AND FULL, 32-OUNCE QUARTS

East Cambridge Savings Bank

Over 80 Years a Mutual Savings Bank

At 292 Cambridge Street East Cambridge, Mass.

MONEY AVAILABLE FOR SMALL MORTGAGES

WHEELING, W. VA.

Kelvinator Electric Refrigeration

Kelvinator Electric Washers, Ironers, Ranges

Chambers Gas Ranges

Earle Rogers Co.

1214 E. Main St., Wheeling

DOG DAYS can still be cool days in your kitchen if you use an

ELECTRIC RANGE

Come in today—find out about cool—clean—safe

ELECTRIC COOKERY

Public Service Company of New Hampshire

FRENCH'S

GLASS WATER SET

a nineteen piece set $1.39

Pitcher—has ice retaining lip. 6 each of 3 sizes in fluted bottom glasses.

Very Smart Style

George B. French Co.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

MANCHESTER, N. H.

HOITT'S August Furniture SALE

Plenty of Bargains from Every Department in Store.

C. A. HOITT CO.

CORNER VALLEY AND WILSON STS.

CHATFIELD BONDED FLAT ROOFS and ASPHALT SHINGLES

CHATFIELD ASBESTOS & ASPHALT SIDING

NEW HAMPSHIRE'S LARGEST ROOFER

JAMES A. SMITH ROOFING CO.

127 So. Main St.

Anything in Roofing Anywhere in N. H.

TEL. MANCHESTER 368

Manchester, N. H.

The Reed Laundry

Launderers

QUALITY WORK QUICK SERVICE

CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Telephone 102

AT SYRACUSE

Of course you'll be staying at The Onondaga.

This fine hotel is up to the minute in facilities—appointments—activities—and service traditionally correct. Four smart dining rooms. Comfortable sleeping quarters.

The center of social and business life.

The ONONDAGA

Syracuse, N. Y.

ITALIAN CHICKEN

Here's How to Make it

R & R Boned Chicken (12 oz. tin)

1 cup tomato soup — 1 onion, sliced thin

2 cups cooked noodles — Bread crumbs, butter, cheese

Arrange half the cooked noodles in bottom of buttered casserole. Add chicken, and sliced onion, then remaining noodles. Cover with tomato soup, top with buttered crumbs and a sprinkling of grated cheese. Bake in moderate oven 30 minutes.

SERVE IT PLAIN

SERVE IT FANCY

SERVE IT HOT · SERVE IT COLD

STAY IN THE LOW-PRICE FIELD

BUT.

STEP UP TO THE V·8 CLASS

WHEN you are asked to pay "Just a Few Dollars More" than Ford prices, go slow. Be sure you're actually getting more car and bigger value—and not just a bigger bill. It may be easy to spend more money, but it's not easy to get more car at anywhere near the same prices.

When you pay more, you should get performance at least as flashing as Ford performance. You should get at least an 8-cylinder engine. You should get positive brakes that will stop the car at least as quickly and smoothly as the Ford brakes do. Will you get all these?

Will you get at least as much room? Most cars that boast a little longer wheelbase, waste space under the hood with a much longer engine. The Ford V-8 gives you room in the body where you can use it.

Check claims. Get facts. Make sure that any extra amount you plan to pay brings you corresponding extra value above the price of the Ford.

Finally, remember that the real reason why more than a million 1937 Ford V-8s have already been built is that America recognizes it as an outstanding car and the outstanding value for 1937.

FORD V·8 PRICES BEGIN AT $533

DELIVERED IN DETROIT—TAXES EXTRA

FORD V·8

ST. ERMIN'S
WESTMINSTER, LONDON
A distinctive setting for a Season in London
To stay at St. Ermin's ensures tranquil and dignified surroundings, an atmosphere and comforts of a private home, a competent domestic staff, and an address within a few minutes of St. James' Park, Buckingham Palace, the Houses of Parliament, and all that is interesting in London. Long or short tenancies may be arranged and the rates are surprisingly low. Hotel Suites from £4½ gns. per week. Furnished service flats from 9 gns. per week.
Write: Estate Office, 1 Broadway, London, S.W.1. Telephone: Whitehall 8282. Cables: Alprops, Sowest, London.

ASKEW·YOUNGE LTD.
Advertising
The Askew-Younge viewpoint is simple and direct — from conception, through campaign to results.
51-55 STRAND · LONDON · W.C.2
Temple Bar 5542/3/4

The PORTMAN
BUILDING SOCIETY
Incorporated 1881
again offers the Public a really safe and convenient Investment with a yield of
3½%
FREE OF TAX
Equal to £4 13s. 4d. gross.
Full particulars, together with the current Balance Sheet, may be had from the Society.
PORTMAN
BUILDING SOCIETY
Dept. F. Portman Square
LONDON, W. 1.
Alic C. Keen, Secretary
'Phone: Welbeck 7928

Ben Cox & Sons
Manufacturers of
Umbrellas : :
Walking Canes :
Seat Sticks : :
411 Oxford Street
LONDON, W.1, ENGLAND.

By Appointment
Finer Gem Rings
DIAMOND £29 · 0 · 0
SAPPHIRE & DIAMOND £40 · 0 · 0
DIAMOND £45 · 0 · 0
DIAMOND £42 · 0 · 0
SAPPHIRE & DIAMOND £22 · 0 · 0
DIAMOND £32 · 10 · 0
RUBY & DIAMOND £47 · 0 · 0
An illustrated brochure of Gem Set Rings will gladly be sent upon application
THE GOLDSMITHS & SILVERSMITHS COMPANY LTD.
112 REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.1

Strength of China and Japan Compared on Land, Sea and Air

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Should the peace talks now being held at Nanking fail to prevent recourse to large-scale hostilities China, from the standpoint of sheer man-power, would have an overwhelming initial advantage. It has a total of about 160 divisions under arms as compared on the Japanese side with a standing army of only 17 divisions, plus a number of independent brigades and miscellaneous units. But a number of factors make the disparity more apparent than real.

In the first place the Japanese have 2,250,000 trained reservists of military age available at call. Each division has a duplicate cadre from which a new division could be built up from these reserves in time of national emergency. It would be possible within a few months to double the peace-time proportions of the Japanese army, estimated to total anywhere from 230,000 to 325,000 men.

Then again only a part of the Chinese forces, totaling perhaps 1,500,000 men, can be considered 100 per cent reliable. At least one fourth—possibly more, depending upon political conditions—must be written off as being of doubtful loyalty to the Central Government and of the balance only a relatively small proportion—say 150,000—could be properly equipped according to modern standards. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has made strenuous efforts during the last year or two to build up a reserve of supplies sufficient at least for a six months campaign, but there is still not enough to go around so vast a body of troops.

China Weak in Artillery

Primarily an infantry organization, the Chinese army is notably weak in artillery. Many different types of guns, both imported and of domestic manufacture, are used and this would enormously complicate the munitions supply problem in time of war. As many a harassed commander discovered during the World War, it is difficult enough to keep the guns supplied when a standard shell is employed. When half a dozen different types of shell are in use the chances of a hopeless mix-up are vastly increased.

Experts consider the Chinese cavalry, which uses stocky little Mongol ponies about half the size of the huge Australian-bred horses ridden by the Japanese, to be inferior also. Actually they are little more than mounted infantry, but even if one considers them in that light their effectiveness is reduced by the fact that they are armed with carbines instead of the long-range service rifle.

Some of the crack Nanking divisions have been equipped with tanks but on the whole the mechanization of the Chinese army has proceeded very slowly. On the other hand the Japanese army has made rapid progress in that respect, and during the Jehol campaign in 1933 it demonstrated its ability to employ this modern arm with telling effect.

Air Supremacy in Doubt

One big question mark is the combat efficiency of the Chinese air force, consisting of some 15 fighting squadrons plus about 200 training machines. Although Chinese military bombers have done effective work in various internal wars and against communist-bandits, it remains to be seen what sort of a showing the Chinese flier would make when he found himself up against a well-armed foe. On the other hand the combat efficiency of the Japanese air force also remains an unknown quantity.

Under American and latterly Italian direction, progress has been made during the last three or four years, but expert observers feel that much still remains to be done before China's air arm will be efficient. One serious defect is the extraordinary hodgepodge of machines and engines, including American, British, Italian, German and French models of almost every known type and vintage, which is to be found in China. Every time a new model comes out the Chinese seem to feel that they must have it, irrespective of whether it fits in with the general scheme of things or not.

This diversity complicates the training of mechanics, of whom there is a serious shortage. There is also a serious lack of reserves both in machines and personnel. The fact that the Chinese air force has no national aircraft industry behind it would place it in a precarious position if supplies from abroad were cut off by an enemy blockade in time of war.

Those who have watched Chinese pilots in training made one other serious criticism. They say that while the Chinese make fairly good fliers, most of them display a contempt for mechanics as something which they should not be expected to bother about.

The Chinese Navy must be dismissed as a negligible quantity in any conflict exceeding the proportions of a civil war. For the defense of her 2800 miles of coastline China has available not more than 50 obsolete vessels, some of which were built as long ago as 1895. The total tonnage is about 41,000, and there is a personnel of about 8500 officers and men.

Japan has nine gunboats operating on the Yangtse. In addition to these, the Japanese naval forces regularly operating in China waters consist of three cruisers and 10 destroyers.

A Woman in the News

Old English and New Made Fields of Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Dr. Blanche Colton Williams, head of the English department at Hunter College, was the only woman among five persons honored by the Alumni Association of the Graduate School of Columbia University for outstanding work in 1936. A scroll was awarded to her for "having distinguished herself in the field of English literature as teacher and lecturer and as an editor and author, especially outstanding being her biography on George Eliot.

Although she is known as an authority on story writing, Dr. Williams prefers to be recognized first as a scholar of Old English. Her interest in Anglo-Saxon dates from 1894, when she was a freshman at the Mississippi State College for Women. She realized that here was a field in which she could make contributions. After graduate work at Chicago, Harvard and Columbia universities and a summer in England, studying the Exeter Book at Exeter, and Old English manuscripts in the British Museum, she wrote her doctor's dissertation, Gnomic Poetry in Anglo-Saxon, and in 1913 she received her Ph. D. degree from Columbia University.

Much as she wished to teach Anglo-Saxon, Dr. Williams' interests were not to be limited to this. In 1908, while working in the editorial department of Everybody's Magazine, she read the criticisms written by the editors on good stories which they could not take. Alert to the need of the moment, she realized then that she, a person who liked fiction, could help others by studying what was wrong in story writing.

Soon after her appointment to Hunter College in 1910, she accepted the opportunity to teach a short story class, and from 1913 to 1926, she also taught the short story in the summer and extension divisions of Columbia University. From her classes she gained further knowledge of the difficulties encountered by young writers, which enabled her to write six books on this subject. In addition, she has edited many collections of short stories and has read fiction for McCall's Magazine. More than 14 volumes of the O. Henry Memorial Award prize stories were published under her editorship. She speaks eagerly of the founding of the O. Henry Memorial Society in 1919, when the members of the Society of Arts and Sciences were called to consider a fitting memorial to O. Henry. The new society decided on a living memorial in the form of annual prizes for the best short stories. Dr. Williams edited the collections gratuitously during the first three years and continued as editor until her resignation in 1932.

Dr. Blanche Colton Williams
Honored at Columbia for Work as Teacher and Editor and as Author of George Eliot Biography

Dr. Williams has devoted her summers to traveling. In 1931, she took her first sabbatical leave and for six months toured North Africa, the Canary Islands, Sicily and Greece. In 1934, again on leave of absence, she visited the friends and relatives of George Eliot in England, passed some time at Whittley Heights in Surrey and started to write her George Eliot biography. Her interest in George Eliot, like her interest in Old English, is of more than 30 years' standing.

It was in 1926 that she became head of the English Department at Hunter. The present heads of the English departments at Hunter, Vassar and Barnard were all graduated within seven years of one another from the Mississippi State College for Women, an institution, established in 1884. Because she believes in state and municipal education she has preferred to be affiliated with Hunter College—which is municipally maintained. "Free higher education is the one way by which all can profit by democracy," Dr. Williams holds. "It is a royal road to democracy through which real merit will win."

Years of Friction Behind North China Crisis

(Continued from Page 1)

evacuate the Peiping-Tientsin area and to withdraw south of the Yellow River. In the winter of 1935-36, the so-called East Hopei autonomous regime, headed by a Japanese agent, Yin Ju-keng, was set up in the demilitarized zone, which was thereby withdrawn from Chinese sovereignty. About the same time, Mongolian forces from Manchoukuo set up a new dwarf "state," clearly oriented on Japan, in the northern part of the province of Chahar.

(2) The Japanese military domination of the Peiping-Tientsin area. All the powers which took part in suppressing the Boxer Rebellion acquired the right, under the so-called Boxer Protocol, to station troops in Peiping and Tientsin and along the line of the railway between these two cities. Whereas other countries have maintained small garrisons under this arrangement, Japan in the spring of 1936 increased its force of occupation in North China to 8000 or 10,000 men. This, combined with the forced withdrawal of the better-trained Central Government Chinese troops, has placed Japan in a position to occupy some of the most strategically important towns and railways of North China in the event of a conflict. It also has multiplied the prospects of friction. It was a night maneuver of the Japanese troops, apparently carried out without warning the Chinese authorities, which led to the Lukowkiao clash.

(3) A good deal of smuggling into China has been carried on by Japanese and Koreans who have in some cases clearly abused the privileges of extra-territoriality which they enjoy. The Japanese consular authorities have been decidedly apathetic in checking this traffic; and it has been asserted in China and not very strongly denied in Japan that smuggling will probably continue on a large scale until and unless Chinese tariff rates on Japanese goods are reduced. Another irritant has been the participation of Japanese and Koreans in the drug traffic in Tientsin and other North China towns, although recently some efforts were made by the Japanese consular police to clean up some of the more notorious opium and heroin dens which were operated by Japanese subjects.

(4) The complete impasse which has been reached in recent months in negotiations for Japanese participation in the economic development of North China. The Nanking Government flatly vetoed Japanese participation in the construction of a new railway between Shihchiachung (where a narrow-gauge railway into Shansi branches off from the Peiping-Hankow Railway), and systematically obstructed Japanese schemes for developing the rich Lung-yen iron mine and for extending cotton plantations in Hopei. There was also a minor incident in connection with an effort of a few Japanese to carry on farming outside Tientsin; the farm buildings were burned down. At the same time a law was promulgated, making it a capital offense for a Chinese to sell land to a foreigner.

(5) Last, but by no means least, is the resurgence of Chinese nationalism. The fatalistic mood of submitting with little opposition to almost any Japanese demands which prevailed from 1933 until 1935 has greatly changed. This new mood of nationalism is something which Chiang Kai-shek and lesser Chinese officials must take into account. While it is a basically healthy tendency, this new Chinese nationalism has its excesses and dangers.

The foregoing five factors furnish a more than adequate explanation for the mood of intense mutual suspicion and ill will in North China, a mood in which guns may be almost said to go off of themselves. Even if the sequel to Lukowkiao is not the serious war which has been forecast both in China and in Japan, no merely patched-up arrangement can afford much prospect of permanent peace in North China. So long as so many causes of friction remain nothing better than an armed truce seems possible of achievement.

Japanese Occupy Peiping

(Continued from Page 1)

dred men in Peiping throughout the month-long North China conflict—and since 1901, under terms of the Boxer protocol—General Kawabe's entry evidently was intended as notice that a new regime of Japanese domination has begun.

After marching his men to the embassy quarter General Kawabe assigned units to various posts throughout the city, where none of the foreign embassy guards have been stationed heretofore.

It was understood one Japanese unit would be stationed at the historic Temple of Heaven and its immense surrounding park.

Chinese crowds watched the entry impassively, apparently accepting the inevitable with no show of hostility. Among Chinese, however, there was speculation as to whether the new régime was preparing for a return to Peiping of the former boy Emperor of China, Hsuan Tung, who since 1934 has been Emperor Kang Teh of Manchoukuo.

Many Japanese imperialists and the Chinese entourage of Emperor Kang Teh are known to favor restoration of the Emperor to his old "Dragon Throne" in Peiping, from which he would reign over North China as well as Manchuria—of course, under Japan's direction.

General Kawabe's brigade has been operating southwest of Peiping since early in the conflict. Recently it was reported to have been relieved by another Japanese unit in positions along the Peiping-Hankow Railway some 25 miles below this city. It marched in with 50 trucks, 16 heavy and five light tanks and considerable cavalry.

Earlier in the day Japanese soldiers raided offices of the Chinese Government radio administration, near the Embassy quarter, and confiscated equipment, cutting Peiping's last Chinese-controlled link with the outside world. The Chinese land wires out of Peiping went out of commission more than a week ago.

In Tientsin, Japanese control was extended when the Japanese co-commissioner of the Chinese salt administration announced he had taken charge of the Tientsin district of the administration. That district, including the Changlu salt fields, is one of the richest in China, formerly producing for the Chinese finance ministry about $3,000,000 a year.

Salt is a government monopoly in China and foreigners hold office in the administration because several foreign loans are secured on the salt revenues.

A spokesman for the Japanese embassy here, commented on expressed concern of American and other foreign missionaries that Japanese domination will mean suppression or persecution of their work in North China.

"American missions need not fear interference with their religious work in this region," he said. "Their Chinese workers, of all descriptions, likewise will not be affected unless it is proved that they are engaging in anti-Japanese or other subversive activites, which will depend entirely on them."

Brazil and U.S. Draw Closer

(Continued from Page 1)

pose the strengthening of Brazilian armed forces in the hope of making it possible to forestall any coup which might be attempted by the pro-German influences in that country. Brazil is a source of raw materials needed by Germany and it is considered not impossible that German plans had been made for converting Brazil into an unofficial German colony and reservior of raw materials.

The fact that the current proposal is to make over-age United States destroyers available to Brazil is understood to have two explanations. While the United States could legally build new destroyers for Brazil, this would take a long time and be relatively costly. This, it is explained, is not necessary. There is no real likelihood that German armed forces would be brought over to South America. It is not a question of the possibility of using the ships against foreign forces, but merely of handling any domestic disturbance having a pro-German complexion. For this purpose the old destroyers would be adequate.

The plan has the further advantage for the United States Navy of providing a method of keeping the old ships in service condition. By loaning them to Brazil, that country will assume the cost of maintenance. If any emergency should arise they would be recapturable by the United States Navy.

Hull Writes Congress

The move was initiated by Secretary Hull in a letter sent simultaneously to the chairmen of both Senate and House naval affairs committees, the Senate foreign relations committee and the House committee on foreign affairs.

Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, chairman of the Senate naval committee, immediately thereafter introduced a resolution authorizing the lease. The resolution would permit such disposal of over-age United States destroyers to any American republic. The amount of the lease would be equivalent to the cost of maritime insurance on the vessels.

Brazil's desire is to obtain six of the destroyers. The United States now has 171 of these ships in the over-age category. Whether any other South American government would take advantage of the opportunity is not known.

The Brazilian navy now consists of two old battleships, two old light cruisers, eight destroyers of an early World War period type and one modern submarine.

Basis Sought for Peace Talks

NANKING, Aug. 9 (AP)—Highly-placed Chinese said today that influential proponents of peace were working both in Japan and China to prevent the month-old North China conflict from developing into real war.

Nanking leaders watched for the next move of Shigeru Kawagoe, the Japanese ambassador, who returned to Shanghai Saturday from the north and was expected to come to Nanking.

It was admitted, however, that the greatest difficulty would be encountered in finding even a basis from which to begin negotiations on the deep-seated differences between the two countries.

Chinese officials also watched anxiously for indications of the Japanese army's next move in the north, where its domination already has been fixed on the Peiping-Tientsin district. It was taken for granted that the Japanese would act speedily to consolidate their territorial gains in that area.

In Shanghai, leaders representing 70,000,000 Chinese Muhammedans—most of whom live in the Northwest Provinces—issued a world-wide appeal to all of their faith to sever economic relations with Japan. The appeal was translated into Latin, Arabic, Turkish, Iranian and Russian.

The same group also appealed to Chinese military leaders of the Moslem faith, chief of whom is Gen. Pai Chung-hai, the Kwangsi warlord, urging armed resistance to Japan.

Dispatches from Canton said that large numbers of Japanese were withdrawing from there to British Hong Kong.

Hull Peace Plan Is Approved

(Continued from Page 1)

can diplomacy is particularly willing to associate itself because of its relative neutrality in Europe. Some of the preliminary spadework was done by Norman H. Davis, Ambassador-at-Large, in London this spring. That trip has been followed by months of earnest searching here for a formula which would combine American participation in a peace move with American neutrality and non-involvement in the affairs of others.

Result of Sifting Out

Many recommended formulas have been rejected in the search, including the calling of a world conference. Even the suggestion that President Roosevelt should personally take the initiative has apparently been set aside. Secretary Hull and the State Department have so far done everything officially by themselves. Instead of any such dramatic moves, American policy has gone back to the Buenos Aires conventions of last winter and used the principles there enunciated as the foundation for a world appeal. No irrevocable step has been taken, and Mr. Roosevelt's personal prestige has not been involved. It is an opening step. If the reaction is sufficiently promising in the long run the President can make his move with some assurance of success.

It is also known that publication of the responses was hurried with a view to the increasing seriousness of the Chinese situation. The United States has no intention of acting independently, or as one of a small group against Japan, but it has done everything possible to paint an impressive picture before the eyes of Japan of world opinion condemning armed aggression and interference by one nation in the internal affairs of another.

This aspect of the move is particularly important in view of the sentence in Secretary Hull's original statement that, "There can be no serious hostilities anywhere in the world which will not one way or another affect interests or rights or obligations of this country."

Replies Vary in Length

The replies began coming in about a week ago. As fast as they did the State Department had them mimeographed in separate pages. Release of the incomplete collection was ordered as soon as officials of the Department felt there was a sufficiently large and impressive group to meet the purposes of the moment.

Many of the responses are extremely short, merely stating the general agreement of the country involved with Secretary Hull's policies as stated on July 16. Others go to considerable length, and some emphasize particular points which seem to them to fit into special individual policies. Hungary, for example, particularly approves of Secretary Hull's endorsement of peaceful treaty revision "when need therefor arises."

Viewed as probably most significant from the long-range point of view, by observers here, are the responses from members of the Oslo Group, with which the United States has been in increasingly close communication of late. In the response from the Netherlands, Premier Hendrik Colijn, an important leader in the Oslo Group, says that Secretary Hull's statement "seems particularly valuable because it neither sides exclusively with vested interests nor with justifiable aspirations, striking as it does a happy medium between the respect due to established rights, and the heed to be paid by any statesmen worthy of that high name, to new forces in the international field." This is viewed here as an accurate description of the aims of American foreign policy.

Premier Colijn also expressed his conviction that international organization, as it exists today, cannot remain unamended for long without gravely imperiling the future.

Sweden Stresses Importance

Foreign Minister Sandler of Sweden, another prominent Oslo Group statesman, stressed the "decisive importance" which he attaches to negotiations looking toward an Anglo-American trade agreement and said that, in his opinion, progress toward economic security by this method of agreements between individual nations, "is of greater value than the convening of international conferences."

The British reply was extremely perfunctory, merely recording the "deep interest" of His Majesty's Government in the Hull statement and declaring that its objectives are "shared in common" in London.

The Soviet Russian response was one of the more lengthy and enthusiastic. Foreign Minister Litvinoff attached "considerable significance" to "simultaneous and periodical manifestations of solidarity and a will to peace on the part of all nations sincerely devoted to the idea of preserving peace." He added the assurance that his government "will always be ready to take part in such manifestations." Mr. Litvinoff's appreciation of the purpose of the move as a "manifestation of solidarity and a will to peace" was appreciated here. If some of the responses indicated a failure to appreciate the underlying reference to Japan this certainly was not true of the Russians.

France also responded at length and with warm approval. Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos, repeating the tone of the Russian note, said:

"Today, more than ever before, the need is evident for solidarity between all nations of the world and vigilant attention to every situation which might lead to a resort to force."

New Zealand and Australia sent perfunctory messages of approval. South Africa provided one of the surprises with a vigorous attack on "wrongs confirmed or perpetuated by agreement at the point of the bayonet" and a declaration that "an equitable measure of redress" for a nation suffering from such injustice should be put first before the principle of the sanctity of treaties.

Prime Minister Hertzog said that if the Union of South Africa had been in the position of a nation wronged in such fashion it would insist properly on revision "prior to its approval" of the doctrine of sanctity of treaties. But with this qualification he subscribed to Secretary Hull's doctrine of "faithful observance of international agreements."

Canada, presumably through an oversight or carelessness, did not send in its response in time for the first compilation. China and Spain, both for understandable reasons of preoccupation with troubles at home, have also not yet responded.

Germany Protests Newsmen's Ousting

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 9—Dr. E. Woermann, German chargé d'affaires, called on the Foreign Office today to lodge a protest against the British Government's request to three German journalists, Werner Crome, Otto Wrede and Dietrich Langden, to leave Britain on the grounds that their remaining in England is not in the best interests of Anglo-German relations.

Dr. Woermann's protest is understood to have been couched in "restrained language" and so far as Britain is concerned, the matter is not expected to go any further. The Foreign Office refuses to say why the action was taken against the three journalists and two women secretaries, Fraulein Marie Edebhofer and Frau Zimzow but it is generally supposed they have been trying to obtain information of military value.

The newspaper men were given two weeks to leave the country. Herr Wrede and Herr Langden left on Saturday. Herr Crome remained for the time being.

CHAIRS for Churches, Halls, Etc.
Makers for 100 Years
BRIARS BANK, LTD.
Avenue Chair Works,
HIGH WYCOMBE.
Write for Catalogue No. 36.

Photography
British Museum
Victoria and Albert Museum, National Gallery, Tate Gallery, other Museums, Art Galleries and Private Collections.
ROTOGRAPHS A SPECIALITY
Queen Nefretiti Coloured Facsimile Bust. Exact size of original £6.6.0d.
Small size 6½ in. 10/6d.
R. B. FLEMING & CO.
Phone Holborn 8314
18 Bury St.
Bloomsbury, W. C. 1
London, England
(Near British Museum)

COOPERS FOR PURE FOODS
68/76 Brompton Road, Knightsbridge
99/96 Edgware Road, Marble Arch
Also
TWICKENHAM

St Martin
The Aristocrat of Jams
Made only from whole fresh fruit and pure sugar. The "quality" jam.
Readers' opinions on St Martin Jam will be greatly appreciated by ST. MARTIN PRESERVING CO. LTD. Slough, Bucks.

BOOKS from LONDON
J. & E. BUMPUS, Ltd., Booksellers to His Majesty the King, 477 Oxford Street, London, W. 1, England, for all new books, standard authors, the best books on every subject, scarce books and first editions, fine binding, foreign books, children's books.
Literary information and advice about books and editions, and catalogues and lists, will be sent on request.
BUMPUS

TO KEEP YOUR CLOTHES IN PERFECT CONDITION CONSULT
S.L. DRY CLEANING & DYEING SERVICE
10, OLD TOWN, CLAPHAM, S.W.4.
'PHONE: MACAULAY 3333
PROMPT COLLECTION · QUALITY WORKMANSHIP
REASONABLE CHARGES.
BRANCH OFFICES THROUGHOUT LONDON

J.W.Tacon
275-7 HIGH HOLBORN-LONDON ENG.
Men's Outfitter and Hosier
Has specialised for many years in making shirts to measure at no extra cost. Let us give you full particulars and patterns.
ESTAB'D 1834
Phone Holborn 3522

The 'Cresta' Super Quality Sports Velour
In all the season's latest colours. Sizes 6⅞, 7, 7⅛ and 7¼..... 21/9

Hats—First Floor
D.H.Evans
LONDON'S MOST MODERN SHOP
D. H. EVANS & CO. Ltd., Oxford St., W. 1. Mayfair 8200

R.A.Spottiswoode & Co.
Printers & Stationers
All classes of Printing at competitive prices.
Commercial and General Stationery and Office Requirements.
52 EBURY STREET, VICTORIA, LONDON, S. W. 1
TELEPHONE SLOANE 9251

LONDON
BENDICK'S
BITTERMINTS and OTHER FINE CHOCOLATES BEAUTIFUL BOXES
—"chic" and unique—
4 Bruton St. (Bond St.) Mayfair
94 Wigmore St., W. 1
184 Church St., Kensington

Luckstone Toilet Preparations
THE LUCKSTONE CO., Limited
MARYLEBONE, LONDON, W. 1, ENG.

Film Changed Original Story? Producers Have Many Excuses

Scene in Hollywood

Hollywood, Calif.

Due to processes over which producers may have but slight control, the motion picture story as it is seen in its final form on the screen rarely duplicates the original from which it came and often is quite unlike some of the several adaptations and screen plays which may have been made during the process of production.

That this is no secret to the picture public is evidenced by a voluminous mail daily received by the studios with complaints that a favorite novel or play or short story has been mangled out of all recognition in filming, and telling the producers that something drastic ought to be done about it.

Producers are original, sometimes vociferous but usually practical in their replies. Blame, they say, should not too readily be laid upon them. There are extenuating circumstances.

There is at present, for example, a shortage of leading men in Hollywood which is forcing producers to change stories they otherwise wouldn't alter. This shortage falls most heavily on the smaller studios which have to borrow most of their stars and leading players, but is also being felt by the larger ones. Columbia, for example, without a long contract list of leading men of its own, went out recently to borrow a player to represent an English lord in the forthcoming production "The Awful Truth," starring Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. The "lord" wasn't obtainable by borrowing, so the studio changed the role to that of an Oklahoma oil baron and assigned it to Ralph Bellamy, a contract player. The resultant change in story may be imagined.

Some time ago, the same studio waited a solid year to obtain the services of Ronald Colman for its production of James Hilton's "Lost Horizon." More recently they had trouble casting a player as a young American opposite Madeleine Carroll, who, in "It's All Yours," is supposed to be a young woman who has inherited $4,000,000. Robert Montgomery would have been suited to the part, but wasn't obtainable. Half a dozen others would have been adequate, but they were all busy. Finally the studio changed the role from that of an American to a Viennese gentleman, with other changes this necessarily implied, and gave it to Francis Lederer.

These are isolated examples of changes in material brought by a lack of one type of player. Sometimes a shortage in leading women, or in character actors of either sex, causes equal damage. Often the age of the leading player may make a material alteration necessary in the story because an actor or actress of sufficient promise is not available within the age limit specified. "Grand National," a story of a young English horsewoman and her family, has been delayed for a year or more while the studio has sought a suitable player, in this case the nature of the story prohibiting the use of an older "ingenue" type.

Censorship, which varies in different states and cities in the United States and in almost all European and Asiatic countries, are stumbling blocks to exact reproduction of any literary work. And this not always for moral reasons. Add to these factors the equally important one that the film by its very nature can never be the work of one person and it is less difficult to understand why movies are so often unlike the stories the public remembers and is eager to see.

* * *

Overhead Cost High

The largest single expense in the production of an class "A" motion picture is not, as may be supposed, either players, or direction, or story. It is overhead. Ralph Nelson, business unit manager of the "Ebb Tide" company at Paramount, has obtained figures from the studio's business office which reveal overhead to be approximately 25 per cent of the cost of every picture turned out at this studio. His assumption is based on the costs of nine pictures produced by Paramount last year, averaging $745,000 each.

Other departmental costs, and their percentages, as revealed by Mr. Nelson are: story, including original purchase price and cost of having it prepared for the screen, $54,786, or 7.35 per cent; executive production supervision, $41,598, or 5.59 per cent; director and staff, $69,767, or 9.36 per cent; players, $166,315, or 22.34 per cent; music, $20,276, or 2.71 per cent; production staff, including art and wardrobe, $17,439, or 2.34 per cent; sound, camera and lighting, $30,399, or 4.13 per cent; sets, $37,045, of 5 per cent.

Other large items in the total cost include makeup, locations, wardrobe, effects, and a raw film cost of $22,819, or 3.07 per cent. Mr. Nelson explains that this last item will soar on his present picture, which is being filmed in Technicolor, for which the average raw cost is about 40 cents a foot as against an average of 10 cents for black and white film. Other miscellaneous costs which bring the total to $745,000 and the percentages to 100, include stock shots, cutting and editing, trucking, tests, studio meals, insurance, sound recording and preview.

* * *

Fortune in Scenery

The green hills of China which you saw in "The Good Earth" will be seen again in "The Adventures of Marco Polo," which Samuel Goldwyn is producing with Gary Cooper in the rôle of the renowned traveler. As a matter of fact, you probably saw the same hills representing the Khyber Pass in "Lives of a Bengal Lancer"—for it was shot on the same location, in the rocky hills back of Chatsworth, Calif.

These hills belong—at least some of them belong—to Aaron Iverson, who homesteaded them 30 years ago and today averages a comfortable $40,000 a year from them in rentals to the motion picture companies. Greatly contrasting topography in a very small area makes it possible to keep the picture companies coming—for nothing quite like Mr. Iverson's ground is to be found nearer to Hollywood than the stretches of the Little Colorado in Arizona.

Mr. Iverson charges according to the particular picture company's ability to pay. A "quickie" company producing cheap western films is charged $150 a day for each camera, and for this sum may use any part of the terrain, or photograph any of the buildings on it which have not been used in a picture for the two years preceding. Larger companies pay a great deal more. The Goldwyn company pays at the rate of 50 cents a day for each person, 25 cents a day for each head of livestock, $1 each for light vehicles, $2 each for trucks, and $100 each for cameras and generators. With often as many as 600 extras and half as many head of livestock on the premises at one time, Mr. Iverson's profits mount rapidly.

Mr. Iverson has a few rules which he enforces rigidly. All buildings built by the visiting companies must be left where they are when the picture is finished. They will not be photographed by other companies until the specified two years have elapsed, but after that they may be used at will by the smaller companies. As a consequence, the hills about the homestead are dotted with deserted buildings representing the palaces of khans, strongholds, forts, peasant villages, foreign commissioner's offices and other odd habitations of the Far East.

* * *

Swedish Bell Ringers

The Royal Swedish Bell Ringers, who have traveled all over the world with their assortment of musical bells, have arrived for the first time in Hollywood, and are being used at Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer for the newest Joan Crawford picture, "The Bride Wore Red."

The ringers, Nils Lund, O. E. Swanson, Al Johnson and Herman Hokanson, began ringing their bells 11 years ago in Sweden, when all were orchestra musicians. Through the playing of some visiting Swiss, they became interested in the bell ringers and bell ringing, and set about collecting some bells for their own use. As soon as they became proficient, they began taking their bells around the world, and have been doing so ever since. Playing, they lay the bells in rows, then race from bell to bell, picking each up and ringing it separately. The bells range in size from a tiny one the size of a thimble to a giant silver church bell weighing 26 pounds.

The Swiss have popularized bell ringing today, but the art dates back to early Chinese history, a bell having been invented then which, when struck in different parts by a hammer, would emit five notes of the Chinese scale.

Frank Daugherty

'Marco Polo' Halts Briefly in His Travels

Ronald Colman — Gary Cooper — Mrs. Cooper (Sandra Shaw)

On the Goldwyn Studio Set Where Mr. Cooper Is Acting in "The Adventures of Marco Polo"

Garner Rushes Court Bill; Wage Bill Goes to Debate

(Continued from Page 1)

two months before the next session in January, 1938, a broad program designed for a complete re-drafting of the federal tax law structure. The program would be prepared in advance so that the House Ways and Means Committee could get to work on it prior to convening of Congress.

Mr. Magill backed the immediate eight-point program to stop tax loopholes, but said a broader revision would be needed next term. It was probably impossible, he admitted, "to eliminate tax avoidance completely by any particular revenue measure."

He said he hoped Treasury data would enable Congress to formulate a new revenue law "which shall represent the best present thought as to a permanent fiscal system for the Federal Government."

The recommendations will cover five major points, he declared, designed to permit:

1. Speedy and accurate determination of tax liability.
2. Prompt disposition of tax legislation.
3. More equitable distribution of the tax burden abong taxpayers.
4. Further changes to close tax loopholes.
5. Possible taxation of income from community property under which residents of eight states now obtain advantages.

Effects on Social Life

"The Treasury is now giving special attention," he said, "to the effect of the present forms of taxes upon the business and social life of the country."

He criticized court interpretations of the revenue laws, declaring that such interpretations required Congress to be needlessly complex.

Discussing the question of a constitutional amendment abolishing tax exemption for state, federal and municipal securities, he declared there was "a good chance" that states would accept such a proposal if submitted by Congress.

He proposed the amendment be drafted to affect only future issues, and said the amount of revenue from tax exempt sources "is not so great as has been estimated."

If all state and municipal securities were taxed by the Federal Government, he estimated an annual yield of $70,000,000 based on the fact that many are held by colleges and similar non-taxable institutions.

Committee Republicans who questioned Mr. Magill charged undue haste in rushing loophole-closing legislation through this session, rather than waiting till next.

Wage-Hour Bill Report

The House Labor Committee, meanwhile, prepared its report on the most controversial legislation remaining for this Congress, the wages and hours bill. Its report cleared the way for early action by the Rules Committee, giving the bill right of way for consideration Thursday.

The report called the bill "a modest and conservative approach" to the objectives outlined by President Roosevelt. It declared the plan practical, and that it would "reduce the hours of those most overworked."

"Too many of our workers are working excessively long hours for excessively low pay," it declared. "Too many men and women able and willing to work are unable to do so."

The collective bargaining changes, it declared, would aid organized labor in its unionizing efforts, which would be "greatly strengthened" by the powers of the proposed board against "chiseling employers."

Financial loss might be suffered in some quarters for a short time, said the committee, but in the long run the number of injustices which would be cured would justify results. Referring to differentials due to southern economic difficulties, the report said:

(Continued from Page 1)

judiciary reorganization bill itself. Speaking so rapidly that it would have been almost impossible for even the most alert opponent to insert an objection if he had cared to do so, red-faced Mr. Garner cried:

"Without Objection—Bang! Bang!

"Without objection the amendment is agreed to: without objection the amendment is agreed to—"

Banging down with the little ivory vice-presidential hand gavel at the same time—the gavel that has no handle and is rapped down a good deal like some body pounding with an inkwell, he received the unanimous consent to the amendments.

Then, suddenly, out of the banging and the shouting from the Vice-President's dais came the clear call:

"Without objection—the bill as amended is passed!"

There was a second of nonplussed amazement. The galleries, which customarily at great occasions are packed to overflowing, had only a few spectators. The floor of the Senate Chamber had only about 20 Senators upon it—Senators who expected that the debate would continue all day and revive the whole, bitter, protracted Supreme Court fight.

Instead of that, the bill had been passed by tactics not infrequently employed in the lower House, but rarely in the Senate. The Chamber broke into confusion with Senator Joseph F. Guffey (D) of Pennsylvania, banging at his desk, shouting in high-pitched indignation:

"Mr. President! Mr. President!"

It appeared that Senator Guffey had wanted to be recognized all along.

A Snappy Wind-up

But the Vice-President did not seem to care. Indeed, the confusion on the floor turned to laughter, almost hysterical, as the senators saw the amazing anti-climax to the protracted, six-months fight over the Supreme Court issue—which has rocked the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific as few other subjects have done—finally culminate in a vice-presidential maneuver.

Senator Guffey was still shouting, "Mr. President."

Ultimately, he had an opportunity to explain that he would have voted against the measure if given a chance. Other Senators were given an opportunity to record their adverse position (in small type) in the pages of the Congressional Record.

Final comment was that of Mr. Garner as he sauntered over to Senator Alben W. Barkley's desk, after the brief and amazing session had adjourned.

"Well, Alben," said the Vice-President to the Majority Leader, "you told me to do it and, by George, I did it."

New York 'Automat' Employees on Strike

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (AP)—Part of the employees of the Horn & Hardart Company which operates a string of 44 "automats" in New York, went on strike today with the claim that the company had violated an agreement with the New York state labor relations board.

Officials of the company and of the Cafeteria Employees Union, an A. F. of L. affiliate, issued widely differing statements as to the effectiveness of the strike.

At the Horn & Hardart offices it was asserted: "The strike is ridiculous; only 150 of our 5500 employees went out." At strike headquarters, a union official said: "The strike is effective; 2200 of the 2700 employees eligible for union membership have walked out."

The strike call was issued jointly by the Cafeteria Employees Union, the Teamsters Union, and the Bakery Workers Union, all A. F. of L. affiliates, and the Retail Dairy, Grocery and Fruit Workers Union, a C. I. O. organization.

N. Y. Amateur Astronomers To Build Star-Gazing 'Eye'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 7—That astronomy is no longer the monopoly and special realm of the savant is having signal illustration here this summer in preparations at Hayden Planetarium, American Museum of Natural History, for the building of an "eye" for celestial marvels by a company of amateur observers of star phenomena.

Students, opticians, clerks, machinists, a printer, a bookkeeper and a housewife make up the man-in-the-street group undertaking the labor of long patience with the objective of turning out a 21-inch "mirror," largest in New York State. These constitute the optical division of the Amateur Astronomers' Association, which recently acquired the pyrex glass concavity for the instrument from the upstate Corning Glass Works.

A Six Months' Task

The telescope mirror must be ground by hand, a six months' task that exacts perfection to the last millionth on an inch, so that the final stage of grinding, for which only jeweler's rouge, softest of such pastes, may be used, may take 200 hours. The first stage sees the placing of the mirror on a specially constructed frame and its sprinkling with carborundum dust, preliminary grinding substance, which is rubbed over the "eye's" surface by the circular motion of a smaller glass disk. Emery is used for the second phase.

On the last phase of grinding, master telescope makers have been known to occupy months rubbing away the high spots—the few millionths of an inch the glass may project above the perfect curve—with one thumb or finger dipped in softest rouge. No known machine is accurate enough to perfect the concavity; it must be done by hand—and the star-mirror now in work is said to be the largest that can be made by hand.

Active Amateur Groups

The association of amateurs is the outgrowth of efforts by Dr. Clyde Fisher, curator of Hayden Planetarium, which ranks as an all-year-round attraction in local theatrical enterprise to popularize star-gazing. Two of the largest and most active groups of amateur astronomers in the world has resulted—one consisting of adults, the telescope makers; and the other consisting of juniors.

When the telescope is completed, the association will extend its work to a drive for funds to build an observatory to house its instrument, which will be the city's own but which will be located at a point far enough away from its smoke and lights not to interfere with the work of planetary study.

Some Parents Fail to Rule

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 5—Inability of some parents to progress with their children, with the result that the children rule the home by virtue of the education in which the family evinces pride, is blamed by Dr. Carleton Simon, criminologist, New York State Association of Chiefs of Police, as a cause of juvenile delinquency.

"Where the parents have not progressed in pace with the children and the children become little ruling princes, egoism and vanity are encouraged, and when there is discipline, the discipline does no good," Dr. Simon says in a report prepared for the police chiefs' association at its thirty-seventh annual convention here last week.

"Problem children," according to Dr. Simon, keep both the poor and rich parent awake at night.

"Though poverty has been freely quoted as one of the causes of crime, yet some of the most illustrious names in history have come from hovels, as also in antithesis, from the homes of the wealthy many criminals have emerged," he says. "These examples lead one to conjecture if there is not a deep-rooted moral sense in some boys despite adverse circumstances and bad environment, and in others, a lack of this virtue in spite of their better environment."

Dr. Simon condemned shallow studies of juvenile delinquency, citing instances where the result had been confusion, rather than enlightenment. Some students were coming to think that a Tower of Babel had been built out of the juvenile delinquency problem, he added, stressing, however, that the emphasis laid upon crime would have a beneficial effect in leading to antidotes and preventive measures.

"Because the ideals and the mental patterns of youth are only partly moided, they are easily guided when properly directed toward ethical conduct and character."

In any case, Dr. Simon holds, human behavior is the sum total expression of the moral and intellectual faculties, "always a result and never a cause."

DOWN QUILTS: BED SPREADS

Fabric freed from harmful soil by our special process of Dry-Cleaning.

Colour revived.

Hand them to our Vanman

THE CATHKIN LAUNDRY (LONDON) LTD.

Putney Bridge Road, S. W. 15
Telephone: PUTney 0045-6

Partridge & Cooper Limited

Printers and Manufacturing Stationers

Orders for Private or Commercial Stationery executed with dispatch at competitive prices

191-192 Fleet Street, E. C. 4
22 Broadway, Westminster, S. W. 1.
London, England

Chocolat Prestat

Regd. Trade Mark

Our dessert sweets are as deliciously distinctive as our chocolates. These will appeal to you. Sarha Bernhard fondants. Assorted Fondants fourrés. Gianduja (wrapped hazel nut paste).

PRESTAT LTD.
24 South Molton St., W. 1
London

TAILORS

AYERST & DALE

Ask the pleasure of demonstrating their ability to serve you well.

9/18 Polebrook House, Golden Sq., Regent Street, London, W. 1, England
Telephone Gerrard 5187

LONDON

James R. Ogden & Sons Ltd. of London & Harrogate for Fine Jewels and Antique Silver

38-40 James St., Harrogate
41-42 Duke St., Piccadilly, S. W. 1

HOLLOWAY BROTHERS (LONDON) LIMITED

General Contractors for

BANK OF ENGLAND—*Rebuilding*
BRITISH MUSEUM—*Parthenon room and rebuilding N. Wing.*
CHELSEA BRIDGE—*for the L. C. C.*
WANDSWORTH BRIDGE—*for the L. C. C.*
CARMARTHON BRIDGE.
BAGHDAD BRIDGES—*Two over R. Tigris*
THE GERMAN EMBASSY, *Carlton House Terrace, S. W.—Alterations*
JUNIOR CARLTON CLUB, *Pall Mall, S. W.—Alterations.*
FLATS, *Ennismore Gdns, S. W. 7*
REHOUSING, *Broadwall, S. E., for the Ecclesiastical Commissioners*
WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL *and Nurses Home and Medical School*
Also for NINTH CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, LONDON

Head Office: Bridge Wharf, Millbank, London, S. W. 1.

Decorating Dept. 40 South Audley St., Grosvenor Sq., W. 1
Joinery Works: Magdalen Road, Earlsfield, S. W.
Stone Masonry Works: New Road, Battersea, S. W.

BRADLEYS

CHEPSTOW PLACE, LONDON, W. 2.

the right clothes for every occasion

FURS GOWNS TAILOR SUITS BLOUSES
WRAPS HATS LINGERIE SPORTS WEAR

Bradleys Chepstow Place W. London W.2

Ten minutes' taxi from Hyde Park Hotel

VISIT BOSTON THIS SUMMER

Weekly sailings from Liverpool to Boston by magnificent 20,000-ton liners.

SCYTHIA ..... Aug. 28
FRANCONIA ..... Sept. 1
LACONIA ..... Sept. 11

with the option of returning from New York to Southampton in Britain's masterplace R.M.S. "Queen Mary" sailing September 8 and 22.

RETURN OCEAN FARES:

Tourist from £51.10s.
Third class £33.17.6

For further particulars apply Cunard White Star Ltd., Cunard Building, Liverpool.

CUNARD WHITE STAR

A Good Yield and No Risk

Capital invested in the Magnet Building Society yields liberal half-yearly dividends, without risk or depreciation or loss. Magnet shares have all the attributes of a gilt-edged investment, for in all the 64 years of its increasing prosperity, the Society has not in a single instance missed payment of its half-yearly dividend. Capital entrusted to its care has been faithfully guarded without loss. Not once has it ever failed to honour withdrawals promptly and in full. Shares now purchasable by instalments.

3½% TAX PAID

Write for Literature

The MAGNET BUILDING SOCIETY

Magnet House, Paddington Green, London, W. 2, England

FURS at Lowest Summer Prices!

Purchase your Furs now, and save money. Every Coat, Wrap, Stole, or Tie in our Stock is a fine example of the Furrier's art, yet prices are extraordinarily moderate.

Fur Coats from ..... £5 upwards
Silver and Cross Foxes from 7 Guineas upwards
Fox and other Fur Capes from 3 Guineas upwards

We specialise in cleansing, renovating and remodelling

Stuart Hyman, Managing Director

West Central Fur Stores
74 Oxford Street, London, W.1
(One minute from Tottenham Court Road Station)

London Hand Made Shoes

As supplied to Agents in the principal cities of America.

Ladies' and Men's Sports Shoes stocked in all sizes.

ALAN McAFEE Limited
38 DOVER STREET
LONDON, W. 1.

CARR'S TABLE WATER BISCUITS

The perfect biscuit to eat with cheese

Made only by Carr's of Carlisle, England
ON SALE IN ALL THE LEADING STORES IN THE U. S. A.
Agents: Reid, Murdoch & Co., Inc. 138 West 31st Street, New York
One (Canada) Ltd. 200 St. Peter St., Montreal

for Autumn ...

Two-piece Specialities in the new Salons ... at Derrys

Colour Contrast...

The sharp distinction of high, button-fronted vests, which are detachable, under the immaculately tailored two-piece . . . a new note. The two illustrated, from a wide variety of styles, are in fine light weight wool of a novelty weave. In black and white and a variety of colours. Neat basques, trim belting . . . the sort of simplicity that characterises the new Autumn silhouette, and the collection in the New Two-piece Specialty Department at:

7 gns.

Second Floor

Derry & Toms Kensington W London

Red Sox Winning Streak Halted at Twelve—Princeton Athletics Hit by Graduation

Cubs and Yankees Are Being Favored by the Ball Fans

By the Associated Press

All over the baseball map they're climbing aboard the bandwagon for a Yankees-Cubs World Series this fall, and the way things shape up now that's not a bad guess.

A lot of things can upset in the 10 weeks still to go before they start commuting between New York and Chicago for their peanuts, hot dogs and homers, particularly in that National League race, but at the current pace of the Cubs and Yanks it's going to be tough to turn the trick.

As usual, the standout possibility to upset predictions are those New York Giants. For one thing, they always have that annoying habit of riding along within shooting distance of the top until the final weeks, and then producing a Frank Merriwell finish. For another thing, their pitchers, who were collapsing at the rate of one a day less than two weeks ago, have shown a reverse of form and once more are doing business at the same old stand.

Not Too Easy

As a result, it's not going to be any too much of a cinch for the Cubs at best, despite their current six-game lead and what prbably shapes up as the best balanced outfit in the loop. They knocked off Boston's Bees in both ends of a doubleheader yesterday, 3-0 and 3-2, on a one-hit pitching performance by Tex Carleton in the opener and a batting comeback by Phil Cavarretta in both games. But there's always the ever-present chance, so far as the Cubs are concerned, that a batting slump will creep in—and then where will they be?

The double victory boosted the Cubs' lead by a full game, since the Giants could get no better than an even break with their favorite opponents the Pirates. They won the opener 10-2, but Jim Weaver's three-hitter blanked them, 3-0, in the nightcap.

It's far easier to settle the American League business in advance. Nine and a half games in front, despite a pitching staff that's as full of holes as a bagful of doughnuts, the Yankees look like certain from here.

Hitting Produces

With their hitting, which in the past week alone has accounted for the astonishing average of something like eight runs on nine hits per game, they should waltz in. They squeezed through with a 6—5 win over Cleveland's collapsible Indians yesterday for their eighth success in a row.

The Boston Red Sox, in second place at the moment, stretched their undefeated run to 12 games by taking the White Sox, 7—6 in their opener, but then had the string snapped with a 13—0 walloping in the nightcap.

Ducky Medwick hit two homers in the first game and the Cards took a 3—2 decision from the Phillies, but the best they could get was a 6-all draw in the nightcap, despite Medwick's third home run of the day. The Reds and Dodgers also went to a second-game tie, at 1-all, after the Reds won, 6—4, in the curtain raiser.

The Tigers topped the Senators, 5—1, in a game cut to five innings by rain. The Athletics surprised with a double triumph over the St. Louis Browns, 5—4 and 7—3.

Short Shots

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (AP)—Pie Traynor (who is having his troubles) may take a tip from Bill Terry and make a third sacker out of Arky Vaughan . . . Night baseball is on the downgrade in old "Zinzinnati" . . . The best shotmaker in American golf in Squire Gene Sarazen's book is "Light Horse" Harry Cooper of Chicago.

Carl Hubbell was the first major league hurler to chalk up 15 victories . . . Col. Jake Ruppert has served notice on the Yanks he won't go out to see them play until they have a 12-game lead . . . Bob Feller recognizes class when he sees it, all right . . . He passed Joe Di Maggio three times the other day . . . Bobby Riggs, the 19-year-old Los Angeles tennis star, makes no doubt about it . . . He says the No. 2 ranking player this year will be Bobby Riggs.

Believe it or not, the Dodgers have a perfect record . . . They've played four baseball games at night—and lost 'em all . . . Some months back this corner dubbed Bill McKechnie of the Boston Bees one of the three smartest managers in the majors . . . Well, he's proving it . . . Pittsburgh fans have given up on the Pirates and are wondering what Coach Jock Sutherland is going to have at Pitt.

Would Have Nova Scotia Challenge for the Cup

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 9 (AP)—The suggestion that Nova Scotia should do something about being the next challenger for the America's Cup was advanced here Saturday by Minister of Highways A. S. MacMillan.

"Ranger was built at Bath Maine. We have builders here who could turn out an equally good ship," continued MacMillan. "In schooners, the Bluenose still is the queen of the North Atlantic fishing fleet and there is no reason why we could not construct here a racing yacht which would achieve in her own class what the Bluenose accomplished among the fishing schooners."

Moth Boats Sail For World Title This Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 9—Forty skippers from all sections of the country will be here to compete in the world moth boat championship regatta on the back bay, Aug. 13, 14 and 15.

The Antonia Trophy, emblematic of the world championship, will be defended by Harry Andrews of Atlantic City, who won it last year at Eau Gallie River, Fla.

Though small, the boats carry a large amount of sail and are capable of attaining a surprising amount of speed. They must not be over 11 feet long, are allowed one center board and one rudder. Beam, depth and weight are unlimited. The sail cannot measure more than nine feet on the boom or 15 feet on the mast.

The boats were first developed here in 1930 by Capt. Joel Van Sant but their popularity spread rapidly and they were soon being used throughout the country.

Touring American Track Stars Win All Events

KAHLSTAD, Sweden, Aug. 9 (AP)—Athletes from the touring United States track and field team won all the events in which they competed in a meet, yesterday.

Perrin Walker, of the New York A. C., took the 100-meter dash in 10.7 and Mel Walker, who bettered the world's high jump mark, Friday, won the high jump with a leap of 6ft. 7 17-32in. Ross Bush won the 800 meters in 1:54 flat and Ray Mallot the 400 in 49.6. Archie San Romani, Kansas miler, took the 1500 meters in 4:03.

Poland's Lead Slight

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Aug. 9 (AP)—Poland's chess team retained a slight lead in the international tournament after six of the nine matches scheduled had been played. Teams representing the United States, Norway, Estonia, Hungary, Poland and Czechoslovakia scored victories. In team standings, the United States was second, the Netherlands third and Czechoslovakia fourth. I. A. Horowitz of the United States defeated his opponent as the Americans played Poland in the eleventh round. Samuel Reshevsky, American champion, Reuben Fine and I. Kashdan held good positions as their games were adjourned.

Soccer Officers Elected

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 9 (AP)—Samuel Fletcher of Providence was elected president of the American Soccer League, New England division, at a meeting of the division here yesterday. Other officers chosen were: Vice-presidents, Geoffrey L. Moore, Westerly; Dave Scott and George Collins, Boston; secretary-treasurer, Walter Murray, Providence.

Public Links Golfers Start Tourney Today

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Aug. 9 (AP)—The pick of the country's public links talent fires the opening shots in the sixteenth annual national golf championship.

Nearly 200 stars from the public courses of 61 cities, representing 24 states, the territory of Hawaii and the District of Columbia, unlimbered their clubs for the first 18 of the 36-hole qualifying trials.

They'll be at it again Tuesday, with the low 64 scorers continuing to match play rounds which start the following day. Friday's semifinals and Saturday's finals will be over the 36-hole route. Eighteen-hole rounds are set for mornings and afternoons from Wednesday through Thursday.

Amusements

BOSTON

1000 GOOD SEATS ALL MATS 50c A FOR ALL SEX. $1.00

World Premiere TONIGHT 8:30

Jeanette MacDONALD in The Firefly with ALLAN JONES WARREN WILLIAM An M-G-M Picture

COLONIAL

Edward ARNOLD CARY GRANT FRANCES FARMER JACK OAKIE in the Toast of New York

RKO RADIO Picture

Plus Second Feature "LOVE IN A BUNGALOW"

Keith Memorial— 2ND BIG WEEK

STATE loews ORPHEUM

2—Major Triumphs—2

Spencer TRACY GEORGE TONE Gladys Franchot

'They Gave Him a Gun'

Also Ed. G. Robinson in "THUNDER IN THE CITY"

CAMBRIDGE, MASS

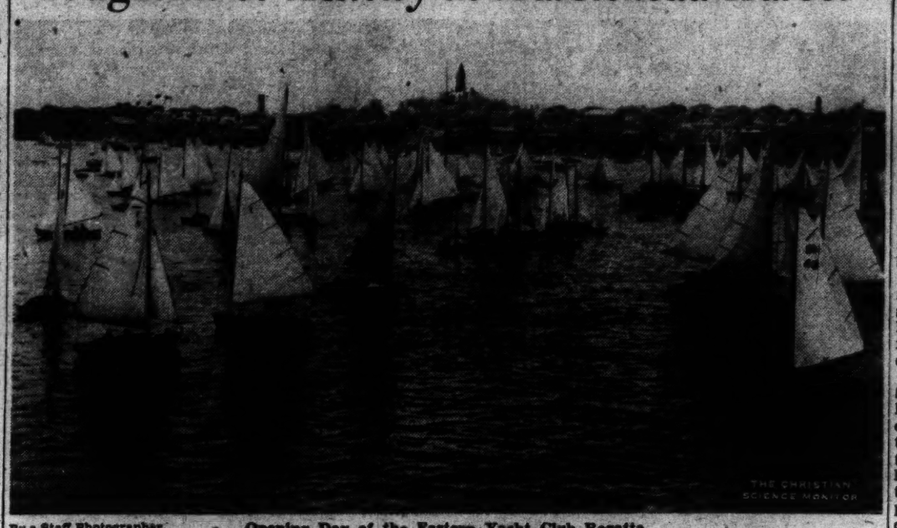
UNIVERSITY THEATRE

Martha Raye—Bob Burns "MOUNTAIN MUSIC"

Ida Lupino—Walter Connolly "LET'S GET MARRIED"

HARVARD SQUARE KIR 4580

Fragment of Activity in Marblehead Harbor



By a Staff Photographer — Opening Day of the Eastern Yacht Club Regatta

Tiller Talk

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 9—Such veteran winners in eastern yachting circles as Edmund Gabriel, George Bolt, Walter Perry, Fetty Melcher and Hope Noyes, brought their craft home for honors here Saturday, the opening day of the Eastern Yacht Club's race week. A record number of 378 boats gayly rode anchor in ancient Marblehead's harbor, primping for the week of activity.

Gabriel helmed his R class boat Rebel to victory over six other 20-rating sloops. Gabriel, champion in this class for years, found the winner's cannon again over one of the lightest R class fleets in years.

George Bolt skippered Hosea White's Oriental to a three-minute victory as only four of the Manchester 18-footers hit the starting line. Speed, Don McIntosh's challenge winner last year, was absent, while preparing for the cup series next week. She will be sailed by George Wightman, veteran Indian Sachem, and his crew of Al Tally and Billy Wells.

Ernest B. Dane's Bacardi found the light going to her liking by taking a 19-second victory over Conrad Nelson's Brilliant.

Dartrey Lewis' Dart beat 21 star boats with a hull-down seven-minute coat of whitewashing. Johnny Raymond finished second with his Satura.

The Indians continued to lead in number of starters when 35 of the popular Boston Class hit the marine warpath. Walter Perry helmed his Twono to a five-minute victory. Dutch Holland present interclub leader, finished second. Indian Class members are sporting red badges, signifying glorified members of the Indian Association. The buoy, needed to start this light-geared class, was absent, and many jams occurred in the light airs at the start.

Pleon's Junior Yacht Club joined the favored few yesterday when it started over 200 boats. Only five other yacht clubs in the country have surpassed this entry figure. They are Eastern, Corinthian, Boston, Larchmont and Edgartown. Pleon celebrated its 50th anniversary with 225 starters.

Vice-Commodore Eric Shephard picked up vagrant winds to win in the M. B.'s. Commodore Peter Youngmaid finished second to Arthur Jameson in the Stars. Bobby McAleer took the Indian Juniors over the seaways by winning with the Mohawk. Ronnie Darling, South Shore Junior champion, was second.

Barber Dunwoody, North Shore Junior titlist, won in the Yankee Dories. The Kent Brothers again beat the other winabout skippers.

A record fleet of 32 for the ocean race to the lightship started yesterday under the burgee of the Boston Yacht Club. Francis Waterman's Robin was the official victor, winning by elapsed and corrected times.

Boston Driver Wins Village Road Race

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y., Aug. 9 (AP)—Lemuel Ladd was back in Boston, Mass., today after winning this village's annual "race around the house."

Ladd, unknown in the automobile speed classic, won by a small margin Saturday from George Rand of New York, who piloted the Italian Maserati in which he finished eighth in the Vanderbilt Cup race several weeks ago.

The defending champion, John Marshall of Boston, placed third in this year's event.

Yawl McCaw Disqualified

COWES, Eng., Aug. 9 (AP)—The yawl Elizabeth McCaw, owned by Richard J. Reynolds of Winston-Salem, N. C., and the only American entry in the 600-mile Fastnet Rock yacht race, was disqualified Saturday when she failed to answer the recall signal after starting a few seconds too soon. The Reynolds yawl crossed the Atlantic to compete in this event, in which 29 yachts are sailing from Cowes to Fastnet Rock, off the southern coast of Ireland, and back to Plymouth. Royal Yacht Squadron officials said Elizabeth McCaw's skipper probably did not see the signal.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	64	38	.627
New York	58	41	.586
St. Louis	53	44	.546
Pittsburgh	51	46	.526
Boston	47	54	.465
Cincinnati	41	55	.427
Brooklyn	39	57	.406
Philadelphia	40	61	.396

Results Aug. 7

Boston 5, Chicago 6.
St. Louis 11, Philadelphia 4.
Cincinnati 4, Brooklyn 1.

Results Aug. 8

Chicago 3, Boston 0.
Chicago 2, Boston 3.
St. Louis 2, Philadelphia 3.
St. Louis 6, Philadelphia 6 (12 innings; darkness).
New York 10, Pittsburgh 2.
Pittsburgh 2, New York 6.
Cincinnati 6, Brooklyn 4.
Cincinnati 1, Brooklyn 1 (10 innings; darkness).

The Sports Horizon

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 9—What may ultimately supersede in real polo interest even the national open championship at Meadow Brook and develop into real national championship for the game, just as has happened in lawn tennis and other sports, is the inter-circuit 12-goal handicap championship, which got under way this week end, and will continue through the month, right up to the start of the open, which is scheduled for the Labor Day holiday week end.

Conceived several years ago by Louis E. Stoddard, then chairman of the United States Polo Association, it has developed so rapidly, and with such increasing popularity, that now every section of the United States is included in its play.

According to the plan, and as now in operation, the country is divided into circuits, with the various member clubs of the United States Polo Association assigned by geographic limits to each, as well as the Army post team in the vicinity. Each of these holds an intracircuit championship, with the winning team officially sent by its circuit to the real championship, which is to be held this year at Chicago.

It is these intra-circuit tournaments which have really been responsible for the recent great growth of the game as a popular sport, as the co-operation of the national association, including as it does financial support to the winning circuit teams to enable them to go and send their ponies to the main event, has induced many good players who could not otherwise afford the time and expense necessary, to take a prominent part in the event, and this in turn has developed local play throughout the season. Individually, no player handicapped over six goals can compete.

Bedminster, N. J., the site of the national junior championship a few years ago, is to be the scene of the Eastern intra-circuit with eight teams entered, while all eight circuits are also busy selecting their representatives at Chicago. These will gather there about Aug. 21, and fight out the final during the next 10 days.

* * *

In addition to the contestants for the intercircuit honors, the low goal players are now in the thick of their own Eastern low goal interclub series, with 14 teams busy almost every Sunday on the various fields and army posts which they represent. Governors Island and Fort Hamilton, Bethpage State Park, Port Chester and Rumson, draw thousands of enthusiasts for every game, with low prices and fine play as an inducement, and regular groups of rooters travel with their teams for important battles.

* * *

For those who prefer to watch the more experienced and higher ranked players, both Meadow Brook and many of the fields centering around Westbury have totally abandoned their oldtime seclusion, and welcome whoever cares to visit the games at a small charge. They are following in the path originally set by Sands Point and Bostwick Field, which have developed a clientele that makes a habit of never missing a game in which their favorites appear. G. M. "Pete" Bostwick, Thomas Hitchcock Jr., Stewart B. Iglehart, Earle A. S. Hopping, John Hay Whitney, and the Gerry and Phipps family groups, all have their shrill voiced young admirers, and a goal by one of their favorites calls for cheering that would do the heart good of a Babe Ruth or Dizzy Dean.

* * *

The Argentines, now installed on the Army polo headquarters at Mitchel Field, are taking matters easy so far. The weather, coupled with the long voyage of both men and ponies, makes it necessary to go slow, if the ponies are to be in the best of condition for the hard battles to come next month. So Mauuel Andrada, Andres Gazzotti, Luis Duggan, and their younger companions are not hurrying, though Hugo Backhouse, one of their spares, played in the Bostwick Field game yesterday.

Week-End Sports

By the Associated Press

BOSTON—Gar Wood Jr. and Clint Ferguson better world's record for Class B amateur motorboats; Wood does 47.393 miles per hour and Ferguson 47.481 to beat Wood; Ferguson also smashes Class C outboard record with 52.264 miles per hour and wins three national amateur titles.

MAMARONECK, N. Y.—Eddie Diggs Jr. and Neal Fulkerson Jr., Garden City, L. I., beat Dr. R. R. Lauckner and Wilson Flohr, Summit, N. J., in finals of John G. Anderson Memorial best ball golf tourney, 1 up in 36 holes.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Frank Silvio, New York A. C. sculler, beats Ervin Konrad, Buffalo, for senior singles quarter-mile crown at National Oarsmen Association's annual regatta; Philadelphia Undines' 145-pound eight defeats A and B crews of Buffalo West Sides for E. W. Clark Trophy. Lafayette High School eight of Buffalo wins United States junior crew title, beating defending champion, Shrewsbury, Mass., in final spurt; Buffalo West Side four retained title.

HOYLAKE, Eng. — Yale golfers lose to Royal Liverpool Club, 7-3, with two matches halved.

RYE, N. Y.—Don McNeill, Oklahoma City, eliminated Wayne Sabin, Los Angeles Davis Cup player, from eastern grass courts singles play, 6—4, 4—6, 7—5.

EAST HAMPTON, N. Y.—Jadwiga Jedrzejowska, Poland, whips Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, 6—2, 6—3, in Maidstone Club invitation tourney tennis final; Mme. Sylvia Henrotin and Dorothy Andrus take doubles from Mrs. John Van Ryn and Carolin Babcock, 10—8, 4—6, 6—3.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y.—Jiro Yamagishi defaults after losing first two sets, 6—4, 6—3, to give Bobby Riggs Meadow Club invitation singles title; Riggs and Bernard Coghlan whip Alfred Jarvis and Gardnar Mulloy, 1—6, 6—3, 6—4, 4—6, 6—1, in doubles.

ST. MICHAELS, Md.—Miss Savern, driven by Edgard Dobson Annapolis, Md., sets unofficial world record of 57.179 miles per hour for Class K. speedboats to win Miles River trophy as John Charles Thomas' Myne overturns; John Glennon, Ocean City, N. J., wins Maryland state 225 cubic inch title.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — Frank Taeger, with perfect score of 100, wins hifh scoring honors in Eastern States Championship skeet shoot; Roseland, N. J., club takes team championship with aggregate score of 480.

WASHINGTON — Jack Smith, Columbus, Ohio, wins National Amateur Athletic Union junior highboard diving championship.

CULVER, Ind.—Joe Hunt, Los Angeles, takes national junior championship. Robert Carrothers, Coronado, Calif., wins boys' title.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	67	28	.705
Boston	57	38	.600
Detroit	56	40	.583
Chicago	53	43	.574
Cleveland	43	51	.457
Washington	41	53	.436
St. Louis	32	64	.333
Philadelphia	29	65	.309

Results Aug. 7

Boston 5, Chicago 4.
St. Louis 4, Philadelphia 1.
Detroit 3, Washington 2.
Washington 8, Detroit 7.
New York 6, Cleveland 3.

Results Aug. 8

Boston 7, Chicago 6.
Chicago 13, Boston 0.
New York 6, Cleveland 5.
Detroit 5, Washington 1.
Philadelphia 5, St. Louis 4.
Philadelphia 7, St. Louis 3.

Lynn Boy Scores

RENSSELAER, N. Y., Aug. 9 (AP)—Sven Pederson of Lynn, Mass., won the fifth annual model yacht regatta sponsored by the Deeper Hudson Model Yacht Club at Hampton Manor Lake yesterday. Pederson was a close winner over Charles Farley of Boston, Mass., who was second and Joseph A. Weaver of the Central Park Club, New York City, third place winner. More than 50 home made sailboats were entered.

Henkel Wins Net Title By Win Over McGrath

BERLIN, Aug. 9 (AP)—Henner Henkel, Germany's No. 2 tennis player, added the German national championship to the French title he won earlier this summer when he defeated Vivian McGrath of Australia in a hard five-set final match yesterday. The scores were 1—6, 6—3, 8—6, 3—6, 6—1.

Gottfried Prinr. von Cramm, No. 1 ranking star, was eliminated in an earlier round by Jack Bromwich, young Australian who lost in turn to McGrath in the semifinal. Von Cramm, fatigued by his strenuous match with the American ace, Don Budge, in the interzone Davis Cup round, withdrew from the doubles in order to rest before his trip to America, where he will play in the singles championship at Forest Hills.

Diploma Parade Hits Princeton Athletic Hopes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 9—Graduation, the scourge of college athletic coaches, hit Princeton University sport hopes for next year a particularly heavy blow this spring, as 77 varsity letter winners left the university with the class of 1937, an athletic association survey revealed here today.

Among the losses are 11 two-letter men and one three-letter man, together with two other Bengal athletes who won awards in three different branches of sport during their college careers.

Number one athletic loss is Ken Sandbach, who completed his brilliant athletic career this spring with eight major letters in his possession, three football, three baseball, and two basketball. Academic difficulties kept Sandy on the sidelines during the basketball season this winter, preventing him from gaining the coveted nine-letter rating.

Other Losses

Bill Rawls, tennis captain, won another letter as varsity end this fall. In his junior year he was a member of Jimmy Reed's wrestling squad, but abandoned his mat work as a senior.

Only Orange and Black three-letter man this year is Ed Oelsner, who captained the varsity squash team during the winter season, was a member of the championship soccer eleven in the fall, and also starred as a varsity tennis player.

Two-letter men caught by the diploma include Johnny Chubet, end and shortstop; Dean Hill, diamond captain and fullback; Jack Irwin, track captain and halfback; Jimmy Marks, golfer and halfback; Rod Morgan, soccer captain and squash player; Burt Parker, golf captain and basketball guard; Pan Ralli, lacrosse goalie and squash player; Olly Stonington, hockey and soccer player; Walt Woodward, all-American lacrosse man and basketball guard; and Rawls and Sandbach.

Football Team Hit

Hardest hit by the athletic exodus was Fritz Crisler's football team, which lost 15 out of 28 letter winners. Of what was considered Old Nassau's starting eleven last fall, only two players remain, Charlie Toll, captain and tackle, and Jack White, halfback. Five backs, five guards, two ends, two tackles and a center have graduated.

To add to his difficulties, Crisler lacks adequate replacement material from the freshman ranks. Next year's squad will be long on backs, with Sophomores Jack Daniel, Tom Mountain, Brud Harper, Eddie Givens and Bill Lynch, as well as Yearlings Bill Hinchman, Anson Perina, Al Lane and Dick Welles, but very short on linemen, a division in which the cub outfit was weak.

Coach Bill Logan's soccermen, Middle Atlantic Association champions, were also hard hit, dropping nine out of 15 men. Other outfits which lost most of their star performers were gymnastics, with seven, including three intercollegiate champions, gone; swimming, with eight losses; polo, which lost four out of five lettermen, and track, with nine outstanding cindermen leaving.

On Black Side

On the black side of the ledger as regards losses are cross-country, hockey, lacrosse, and wrestling. The harriers were untouched by graduation, while the hockey squad lost only two men, and they are far from regulars. With a strong defense, experienced goalies, three sets of fast forwards, and an undefeated freshman combination coming up, ice prospects for next season are bright.

While lacrossee lost five men, including headliners Walt Woodward, Bud Dering, and Sam Robinson, 11 letter winners still remain, while excellent yearlings are coming up for replacements.

The varsity grapplers, who finished behind Penn State in the intercollegiates, have lost not a man from their outfit, undefeated in dual competition, and will have a good chance next year to capture the intercollegiate crown.

U. S. Stars Take Five Events in Track Meet

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Aug. 9 (AP)—Ben Johnson, former Columbia University captain and intercollegiate champion, won the 100-meter dash event in the international meet at Heysel, yesterday. Johnson was timed in 10.6 with J. S. Duncan of Great Britain, second.

Charles Belcher, of the United States, won the 400-meters in 48.7 with J. C. Horsfall, of Great Britain, second. The Belgian champion, Mostert, won the 1000 meter run in 2:28.2 with Elroy Robinson, of the United States, second. Max Patterson, another American won the 400-meter hurdles in 54 seconds with Bosnans of Belgium, second.

The 1500-meter relay also went to the American team of Robinson, Belcher, Kirkpatrick, and Johnson in 3:15.6.

Ken Carpenter, of the United States, won the discus throw with a toss of 156ft. 4 1-64in.

Sammy Baugh Signs

DENVER, Aug. 9 (AP)—Ray L. Doan, St. Louis Cardinal scout, displayed today a contract signed by Sammy Baugh, Texas Christian football star, for a tryout with the Cardinals. Doan said Baugh would report to the team immediately after stopping at Pampa, Texas, where he has been playing baseball. Baugh, who played with the Pampa Oilers in the Denver semipro tournament, checked out of his hotel last night.

Harvard Boy Triumphs

RYE BEACH, N. H., Aug. 9 (AP)—David S. Burt of Old Lyme, Conn., Harvard freshman tennis captain, won the New Hampshire coast tennis tournament and gained a leg on the former Governor Alvan T. Fuller Cup, defeating Sumner Rodman, Boston, 6—3, 6—4, 6—4, yesterday. Mary Fuller of Manchester and Eliza Boyd of Pittsburgh won the women's doubles.

And Talking of . . . Sculling

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Oldest Race of All

LONDON—The oldest sports event in the wide, wide world—the oldest with a continuous history up to the present day is what I mean, of course—has been won this year by a very pleasant-looking young man from Hammersmith here named William Frederick Silvester. And the prize is a scarlet coat. With a silver badge as big as a dinner-plate on the sleeve. Doggett's Coat and Badge in fact.

The livery of the fastest scullers among that remarkable riverside community, the Thames watermen. Silvester's elder brother, father and grandfather are among the 222 past victors.

Time was, you must know, when the watermen were to the City of London what the taxi-cab drivers are now. For in those days—the spacious days of Henry VIII and Elizabeth—the Thames was London's chief and busiest thoroughfare. The watermen were in constant demand, to take passengers up, down and across, and it was estimated around the year 1600 that between 30,000 and 40,000 ferrymen then depended on London's river for their livelihood.

Watermen Were Important

The watermen, whose headquarters at that time were at the Red Knight, Greenhithe, were the first public servants of the metropolis to wear a uniform. They were, in short, important people in the conduct of the city's affairs, and, like so many other people important in the conduct of the city's affairs, they were disposed on occasion to be disputatious.

One of the matters which roused them to dispute was the building of new theaters on the Middlesex shore of the river. This development meant that the Rose, the Globe and the Swan, as well as the bear-baiting, on the Surrey side attracted fewer people across the water than formerly. Which meant a fall in income for the watermen, who had a financial problem on their hands already, caused by the return to their ranks of men taken away into the navy by the "press gangs" but released with the continuance of peace.

A Spot of Bother

It was the watermen's contention, regarding the new theaters far from the Thames, that "every day in the week they drew unto them 2000 or 4000 people that were used to spend their monies by the water." So in 1613 the watermen petitioned their Sovereign, James I, and urged that he should prevent the building of playhouses in London or Middlesex or within four miles of the City on that side of the Thames.

This was neither a well-advised nor a well-executed maneuver. As the players put it, in a counter-petition, the watermen might equally well have requested the removal of the Exchange, or the walks in St. Paul's or Moorfields, for their profit.

One way and the other, the watermen and the theater community had what might be described as a sustained spot of bother. And it was still going at the outset of the eighteenth century. Which brings us to Thomas Doggett, remembered as an actor chiefly because he played the part of Shylock as a sort of slap-stick character in Lord Lansdowne's version of Shakespeare's "The Merchant of Venice" at Lincoln's Inn Fields in 1701.

Doggett a Manager

Now Doggett was a manager, as well as an actor, and he conceived that it would be a sound move to mollify the watermen. To which end, in the year 1715, he instituted an annual sculling race for young watermen who have either completed, or will complete, their apprenticeship within 12 months of the day of the race.

Six years later, in his will, he provided "five pounds for a Badge of Silver weighing about 12 ounces and representing Liberty to be given according to my custom. Eighteen shillings for Cloth for a Livery whereon the said Badge is to be put, one pound one shilling for making up the said Livery and Buttons and Appurtenances to it and 30 shillings to the Clerk of Waterman's Hall, All of which I would have to be continued yearly in Commemoration of His Majesty King George's happy accession to the British Throne."

A year later the trust was transferred to the Fishmongers' Company, who agreed to carry out the terms of the will and establish the race in perpetuity in consideration of the sum of £350. The added prize money—£20 for the winner, £12 for the runnerup, £10 for the third, £4 for the fourth, £3 for the fifth and £2 for the sixth—was later provided by the Fishmongers' Company, excepting £6 10s. 8d. of it, a gift of Sir William Jolliffe.

Romantic Story

Quite a romantic story purports to tell how the race originated. The scene is at the foot of the stairs by the Old Swan Tavern at London Bridge on a dark and stormy night. Enter Thomas Doggett, requesting watermen to row him home upstream. "Nothing doing," they reply, in the watermen's vernacular of the age. The turbulent waters thrash against the stone steps. But at last one daring young fellow agrees to make the attempt.

Doggett, as he clambers ashore at the perilous journey's end, notices that his pilot is a mere lad, newly out of his apprenticeship, and is so impressed that he decides in grateful recognition of the services received to arrange a race.

As a result, Mr. Doggett became very much "one of the boys," so far as watermen were concerned, and in 1721 a Thames sculler scratched the following doggerel on a window pane in Lambeth:

Tom Doggett, the greatest sly droll in his parts,
In acting was certain a master of arts;
A monument left—no herald is fuller—
His praise is sung yearly by many a sculler.
Ten thousand years hence, if the world last so long
Tom Doggett will still be the theme of their song.

For 222 years—in which time the competitors have changed from heavy Thames wherries to special strong racing craft and from those again to outrigged racing shells, like the "best boats" used by amateurs—the race has been rowed against the tide along the 4¼ miles of water between London Bridge and Chelsea, a congested stretch of the busy river right in the heart of London. As the scullers have to steer their way past barges and steamers, and among driftwood, buoys and other odds and ends, the contest provides a most exacting test of watermanship as well as of speed and endurance. So any winner, surveying himself before the mirror in his knee breeches and new scarlet tunic, with its big metal badge, may reflect with pride that,

As Mr. Ernest Tryer says:

Drawn by John A. May

"It Is indeed a badge of mettle."

Beasley Sees McNeill As Parker's Teammate

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 9 (AP)—Don McNeill of Oklahoma City, the national indoor junior titleholder, and ace player for little Kenyon College at Gambier, Ohio, made the upper crust of the tennis world sit up and take notice, when he turned in an upset victory over Wayne Sabin, the Davis Cup team alternate, in their second round meeting in the Eastern grass court tennis singles championship at the Westchester Country Club.

McNeill, the No. 1 player of the junior Davis Cup squad, also caught the eye of Mercer Beasley, Princeton University coach and Frank Parker's mentor, when he downed Sabin, 6—4, 4—6, 7—5, yesterday.

Beasley, who successfully groomed Parker for the Davis Cup team when he brought the Milwaukee boy up from Bermuda last winter to win the national indoor title, has been casting about for a doubles partner for his protégé.

McNeill has a strong backhand, a good service, and plays close to the sidelines. Rarely does McNeill send a shot down the middle of the court. He keeps his opponent on the run with a fine assortment of placement shots that includes a soft drop shot similar to the one employed by Bobby Riggs, the Hollywood (Calif.) player who has won the Seabright (N. J.) and Southampton (L. I.) invitation tournaments.

McNeill likes tennis. He plays it well and "it gives me a nice vacation in the summertime, but I don't know I'll play much after I graduate from school."

When asked if he would like to be Parker's partner, McNeill was more than agreeable. From his reaction Beasley expects him to consider the partnership for the national championships at Forest Hills, N. Y., favorably.

Levinson Driving Well

KENNEBUNK BEACH, Maine, Aug. 9 (AP)—Denny Shute and Harold "Jug" McSpaden, professionals, teamed here yesterday to give a 2-and-1 exhibition trimming to Johnny Levinson, New England amateur champ, and Bill Burns, pro at the Webhannet Golf Club here. Levinson, who plans to enter the national amateur race on the west coast later this month, was ahead of the three pros consistently off the tees.

Where to Dine

MANCHESTER, N. H.

Lunches and Dinners

HOME MADE PASTRY

"If it's Scott's it's good"

SCOTT'S TEA ROOM

Webster and Union Streets Phone 5644

Daniel Webster Highway

MANCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

NEWPORT, R. I.

LA FORGE TEA ROOM

Casino Block 186 Bellevue Avenue

LUNCHEON TEA DINNER

Sodas — Ice Cream

Schrafft's Candies

Open Sundays

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Enjoy a SAVARIN

LUNCHEON OR DINNER

Menus That Satisfy—Carefully Planned

Sensibly Priced

Pennsylvania Railroad Station

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

You will enjoy the atmosphere of our NEW location — smartly furnished — air conditioned — plus our old high standard of food and service.

Wrigley's RESTAURANT

208 W. Wisconsin Avenue

MILWAUKEE

The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Two B's in a Garden Bed

By Enid Blyton

A Billy-Bob Tale

One day Uncle Peter came to see Billy-Bob and Belinda, and he gave them two bright new pennies each. They were so pleased.

"I know what I shall do with mine," said Billy-Bob. "I shall go to the seedshop and buy some mustard and cress seeds. Then I shall plant them in my garden, and when the mustard and cress grows I shall cut it and make sandwiches for tea."

"I want to do that, too," said Belinda.

So Mother took them to the seedshop, and they bought a pennyworth of mustard seed each and a pennyworth of cress. They were dear little seeds. The mustard was yellow and the cress was brown.

They danced home, and Wags, their black spaniel, jumped and barked round them in delight, because he did love to see Billy-Bob happy. Mother said it was a good day for planting seeds, because it had been raining and the ground was nice and wet.

So Billy-Bob and Belinda took their spades and went to dig in their little gardens. They each had a square patch, with honeysuckle growing at the side. Billy-Bob dug his earth and made it fine and smooth. Belinda dug hers, too, and Billy-Bob helped her to smooth it.

"I'll plant my seeds first," said Billy-Bob, "then you will see just how to do it, Belinda. You have to be very careful. Get down, Wags! You mustn't tread on my garden now!"

Higgledy-Piggledy Sowing

Billy-Bob began to sow his seeds in what seemed to be a very higgledy-piggledy manner. Do you know what he was doing? He was making a big letter B with them, so that the mustard and cress would grow into a B for Billy-Bob.

"I want to do that, too!" said Belinda. "I want a B for Belinda."

"I'd better plant your seeds for you then," said Billy-Bob, "because you can't write your letters yet."

So he made Belinda's big B for her with the little yellow and brown seeds. Then the two children carefully covered up the seeds with fine earth, and ran to tell Mother that their gardening was done.

"You will have to wait for a few days before your seeds come up," Mother said. But Belinda believed hers would come up the very next day and she went to look. Billy-Bob laughed at her, and Wags barked. They knew that Belinda was half a baby still, and believed all kinds of funny things.

"Let's go and play with Tommy the tortoise," said Billy-Bob, who was really rather afraid that Belinda would begin to dig up her seeds to see if they had begun to grow. That would never do. He had done that once, years ago, and his seeds had been spoilt.

Tommy, the Tortoise

Tommy was a big old tortoise who had lived with Billy-Bob as long as he could remember. Every winter he was put into a box of earth in the gardener's shed and covered up. And there he stayed, fast asleep, till the spring, when he woke up again and scrambled round his box, making a scratchy noise with his clawed feet, until Billy-Bob heard him and put him out on the grass again.

Belinda did not like Tommy very much because his head went in and out in such a funny way under his shell. So Billy-Bob said that Tommy was his until Belinda grew big enough to like him.

Tommy was pulling at the grass. Wags barked and jumped around. He always thought Tommy was some sort of live bone, but he did not dare to bite him and see. Billy-Bob gave Tommy some lettuce leaves, and he ate one greedily.

"Billy-Bob!" called Mother. "Put Tommy into the wired-in bit of the garden, or he will go and eat Daddy's new lettuces."

So Billy-Bob put him there. It was a little piece that Daddy had wired off for Tommy—and sometimes Wags was put there when he was in disgrace. Tommy did not like being there. Wherever he went he bumped his nose against wire-netting.

Every day Billy-Bob and Belinda went to see if their seeds had come up—and one day they saw a great many tiny green things just pushing their way through the earth.

"Our seeds are coming up!" Billy-Bob shouted. And Mother had to come out to see them.

Every day the shoots grew a little bit higher. It was lovely to watch them.

"We shall be able to have mustard and cress sandwiches for tea soon!" said Belinda, who was never tired of running to her garden to have another look at the pretty green letter B growing there.

The Open Gate

And then, oh dear, a dreadful thing happened. One morning Belinda ran to see her seeds—and who do you suppose was there, eating the mustard and cress as fast as ever he could? Tommy the tortoise! Someone had left the gate leading into the wired-in bit of the garden open, and Tommy had wandered out. Wags was barking loudly at him, for he knew that no one must tread on Belinda's garden.

Belinda stared at Tommy and her nibbled mustard and cress; then she burst into tears and ran indoors to Mother.

"Mother! Mother! Tommy is eating my mustard and cress! Oh, Mother, it's nearly all gone. There's only just one bit of the nice green B left!"

Mother and Billy-Bob hurried out, and when Billy-Bob saw Tommy, he went very red—because, you see, it was he who had left the gate open.

"Horrid, horrid Tommy!" sobbed Belinda. "I don't like your tortoise, Billy-Bob. Look what he's done!"

"Darling, he didn't know any better," said Mother, "he just saw something nice and fresh and green and came to eat it for his dinner. Billy-Bob will share his mustard and cress with you, won't you, Billy-Bob?"

"I don't want Billy-Bob's, I want my own," wept poor Belinda. "Billy-Bob's won't taste the same as mine. Mother, give Tommy away; I don't like him."

Billy-Bob didn't say a word, but he felt dreadful. It was all his fault. And now suppose Tommy had to go? Billy-Bob simply didn't know what to do.

Billy-Bob's Plan

"I'll look in my money-box and see if I have twopence there to buy Belinda some more seeds," he thought. But his money-box was quite empty. Billy-Bob was very unhappy because he knew how badly he would have felt if Tommy had eaten his mustard and cress. He knew, too, that it wouldn't be a bit the same for Belinda if she shared his.

And then he had a bright idea. It was seeing Mrs. Blossom, the greengrocer, outside the front garden with her little pony-cart, that set him thinking. He ran out and spoke to her.

"Mrs. Blossom, I have some beautiful mustard and cress growing in my garden. I do badly want two pennies. Would you like to buy it if I cut it for you?"

"Certainly, Master Billy-Bob," Said Mrs. Blossom with a smile.

So Billy-Bob borrowed Mother's scissors and went to cut all his mustard and cress. Mrs. Blossom gave him two pennies, and he ran to Belinda.

"Belinda, I'm sorry about your seeds. It was my fault about Tommy, because I left the gate open. I've sold my mustard and cress for twopence, and we'll go and buy some more seeds for you."

Wasn't it nice of Billy-Bob? Mother let him take Belinda to buy the seeds, and they planted them together in another B.

"The B is for both of us," said Belinda to Billy-Bob. "Your mustard and cress is gone and so is mine—and this shall be between us. I won't be cross with Tommy any more now, because you have been so kind."

And when they cut their new mustard and cress—it had grown into such a lovely big B. Don't you wish you could go to tea with Billy-Bob and Belinda and have a mustard and cress sandwich?

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"I don't like your tortoise, Billy Bob," said Belinda. "Look what's he's done!"

Oswald the Duck

On my morning walks I am pleased to meet
A duck who lives on Marlborough Street.
His name is Oswald, so I have heard,
A curious name for that sort of bird,
And he waddles about on a patch of grass
Gazing at people who pause as they pass.

His feathers are white, or they were until
He burrowed in dirt; and yellow his bill,
And sometimes he tucks it under his wing
And looks too funny for anything
As he cocks his head and blinks his eye,
Winking at me as I go by.

Now I haven't seen Oswald at all today
Though I made a point of going his way—
I walk on purpose down Marlborough Street
To look at his feathers and funny webbed feet
And wonder a while in front of his fence
Just what it is like to have duck sense.

So Oswald I think must have moved from the city
For the summer vacation. And though it's a pity
That we should miss him on Marlborough Street,
To paddle a pool is the very best treat
For any duck, and especially fond
Oswald would be of a fine wet pond.

SARAH WINGATE TAYLOR

There Were Only Two Chicks in Sight

The Ruffs and Their Family

By Edith M. Patch and Carroll Lane Fenton

Father Ruff, the "drumming grouse" or partridge, spent most of the summer days in a care-free way. He wandered here and there in the forest, having a perfectly good time all by himself.

Mother Ruff needed no help from her mate while she was brooding the eggs that filled her nest. She, herself, kept them warm for the twenty-four days before they hatched. Of course she did not sit on them every minute. She did not leave them in stormy weather, but on pleasant days she went away long enough to get all the food she wanted and to take some exercise.

There were ten of the pale buff eggs in her nest this year. Some years there were a few more than ten, and one year she laid only seven.

Perhaps even Father Ruff did not know where his mate had hidden her nest. She was always very quiet when she crept through the thicket to the shallow hollow on the ground with a bed of brown, dry leaves under the eggs. There were a lot of brown, dry leaves on the ground near the nest, too. When Mother Ruff stepped out of her nest, she usually brushed some of these loose leaves over her eggs before she left them. Then they did not show.

Mother Ruff's Trick

Mother Ruff did not show, either, when she was on her nest. Once Ralph, son of the fire-warden who spent the summer in a log cabin a mile away, wandered into the thicket. He did not notice the dappled light-and-dark feathers on Mother Ruff's back as she sat in the midst of the streaky light-and-shadows on the dry brown leaves.

He might have stepped on her if she had not done something that startled him so much that he jumped quickly, caught his foot against a young birch stem, and fell over backwards.

How could the bird surprise a boy like that? When she saw him coming too near, she flew up suddenly, making such a loud clapping-roaring racket with her wings that even an old guide would have been startled for a moment. It was the first time Ralph had ever seen and heard a partridge do that trick.

Even after the eggs hatched, Father Ruff did not come to the nest and bring food to the ten hungry chicks. He just went off for rather long walks or short flights to places where he could find raspberries or blackberries, or other summer fruit, tender buds of herbs and vines and bushes that tasted good to him, and now and then an insect when he saw one he wanted. He never thought of sharing the food he found. That is the way a father partridge acts!

The Chicks Take a Walk

Do not blame Father Ruff, however, for that is the proper way for him to behave. Mother Ruff had another good trick. She played that on Ralph, too. One day she was leading her chicks through an opening, and Ralph met them there as he came down his favorite trail. He stopped to watch them. Mother Ruff said a quick grouse-word that meant *"Hide,* by keeping still!" Then she stumbled and flopped slowly along the trail in a crippled sort of way. Ralph thought she had a broken wing and was so sorry for her that he ran after her. He wanted to catch her and take her to his father to have her wing fixed.

Father Ruff's "Drumming"

But after Mother Ruff had led the boy far enough away from her chicks, she flew swiftly off into the forest. There was nothing the matter with her wing. She was only fooling Ralph—just as she would have fooled a fox, if she had wanted to lead one away from the young Ruffs.

Father Ruff happened to be near enough to hear his mate when she called "Hide!" to her youngsters. He walked into the opening to see if his help was needed. There were only two chicks in sight. All the others were well hidden. Their father was standing still when Ralph came back along the trail.

That old grouse had not been so quiet the first time Ralph had seen him. One day in early spring Ralph and his father were spending a week-end together at the forest cabin.

Toward dusk, Ruff came to a favorite place of his, which happened to be within sight of the cabin. He hopped to a fallen tree trunk and began to strut back and forth. His fan-shaped tail was spread like that of a strutting turkey cock. The crest on his head was raised. A ruff of feathers on each side of his neck was held spread out above a bare place underneath.

Then the ruffed grouse stopped strutting and began to move his wings. They went up above his back and down to his breast very swiftly, somehow making a loud thump-thump-thump that could be heard far through the forest.

Old Ruff was "drumming."

(An illustrated nature article by Miss Patch and Dr. Fenton, well-known nature writers for children, appears on this page on the second Monday each month.)

Both Illustrations Drawn by Carroll Lane Fenton for The Christian Science Monitor

Father Ruff Took Rather Long Walks

A Little Red Ball Goes Rolling

The little red ball lay on the floor where Johnnie had left it. It was a lonely little ball, for without Johnnie to play with it, there was nothing it could do. And it did so want to roll. Then it got to thinking.

"I don't see why I can't roll by myself," it said. "I believe I can if I try."

So it tried very hard, and after a few efforts, it *moved*! Yes, it really did. Oh, just a little bit, of course, but still—it had moved. It kept on trying, and soon it rolled right across the floor. That was a big moment for the little ball.

Before long it could go wherever it chose—back and forth, this way and that—under chairs, under tables, under the bookcase, under the piano. Oh, it was great fun!

It rolled out into the hall, and along the hall to the front door, which happened to be open. So it rolled onto the porch and down the steps, bouncing on every one. My, but the little ball was having fun! It rolled down the walk and slipped under the palings of the front gate. Then it crossed the street.

The little ball now found itself on a wide green lawn that was like a park. Merrily it rolled over the soft grass, chuckling to itself as it went.

An Independent Ball

"I don't need Johnnie any more," it said. "I'm my own boss now. When Johnnie rolled me, I could go only so far, and then I had to stop; but now I can roll as far as I like."

Presently the little ball came to a place where the ground fell away steeply; so it began to go down. This was the most fun of all. Faster and faster went the little ball. Now and then it would strike a small stone or piece of wood. Then it would bounce high into the air.

Now the little ball failed to notice that there was water at the foot of the hill—a little lake, clear as glass, with pond lilies floating on its surface. When it *did* see the lake, it was too late to stop, so it went *ker plunk*! right into the water.

"Oh, dear!" said the little ball, as it came to the surface, very wet and miserable. "What shall I do now?"

It found it could roll in the water very easily, but when it reached the shore it was unable to climb the steep bank. So it just lay there and drifted about—a most desolate little ball.

Several hours later Johnnie and his father were walking on the shore of the lake, admiring the yellow and white pond lilies.

"Why, there's my little red ball!" cried Johnnie in surprise. "However did it get there?"

A Timely Rescue

Clinging tightly to his father's hand, he reached over the water and picked up the ball, which was floating close to the shore. The little ball was overjoyed to be out of the water, though it was still very wet and uncomfortable. But when Johnnie had dried it with his father's big blue-bordered handkerchief, it felt much better; and after the sun had warmed it, it was quite itself again.

When they reached home, Johnnie put the ball in the corner where he kept his toys, and went out to enjoy the swing, which his father had hung from the limb of a big maple tree. The little ball lay very still, for it felt it had rolled enough for one day.

"I wonder what I should have done if Johnnie hadn't found me," it said, as it listened to the creaking of the swing outside the window. "Even if I hadn't fallen into the water, I could never have rolled up the hill, and I could never, *never* have climbed the front steps. I guess I do need Johnnie after all," it murmured contentedly. It felt safe and warm and happy and grateful now.

Then the little ball grew very drowsy, and the next minute it was fast asleep!

Drummer's Joke

One morning we were awakened by a loud noise—just like that of an alarm clock. At first we thought the children were playing with the clock. But no, it was not that at all, the children were sound asleep.

"Now what can that be?" we asked each other. "Burr," went the sound again and again. By this time we were wide awake, still wondering what the noise could be.

Very soon we heard Old Drummer the woodpecker calling to Mrs. Drummer. There he sat in the apple tree the sun shining on his red neck that looked just like a jewel fastened on him. Then he flew away from the tree and "burr" went that noise again.

We were all at breakfast later, when the nurse called to the cook to come quickly if she wanted to find out who was making the noise. And who do you suppose it was? No one else than Old Drummer himself pecking at the top of the incinerator.

When he saw us looking he gave a sound just like a mischievous chuckle, as if to say, "Ha! Ha! I fooled you that time!"

A. J. S.

Is It the Sun?

Is this the sun coming over the hill?
No, it's a boy with a posy;
He wears yellow blooms in his button-hole,
And his face is all rosy!

JAMES GUTHRIE

Making It Easy To Find the Right School

It may seem bewildering to select from thousands of schools just the one that offers the right opportunity. You can simplify the problem by consulting the advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor. They put you in touch with a *selected* group of schools that provide advantages of particular interest to Monitor readers.

School advertisements are published Tuesdays and Saturdays on the Education Page. For information about schools not advertised in the current issues write to the School Section, Advertising Department, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Massachusetts.

The Home Forum

Temporary Treasure

IT IS A WAY that book-shops have. I started out of this one briskly enough, with a neatly wrapped copy of a German Baedeker in one hand when there, on a table just inside the door, was a book that fairly shouted at me. I stopped to turn the fresh pages and count the incredible number of editions. And that book, and many other books, which had so enchanted the days of my childhood came rushing back to be remembered.

In those days, my literary stronghold was an old bookcase with glass doors that stretched endlessly along one wall of the library. Because mine was a family that never threw away a book, the shelves were stuffed three deep; and, if one were injudicious enough to open one of the glass doors too suddenly, a whole shelf full might fall out on the floor. This was my favorite method of exposing treasure. But I also liked reaching blindly in, well toward the back of a row, and clutching whatever presented itself.

It was in this way that I found "Swiss Family Robinson." An older brother had devoted himself so warmly to the copy that the cover and the first two pages were missing, but there was quite enough left to fire my eight-year-old imagination.

It seemed to me then that there was nothing more wonderful in this whole wide world than the house in the tree which the Swiss family built. I dreamed of it for years, but never quite managed one of my own. And yet, just a few weeks ago, driving through a region of orchards, we came upon a small summer house securely built high up in the spreading and blossoming branches of an apple tree with Mt. Monadnock in the blue distance.

MERCIFULLY MY COPY of "Hans Brinker and the Silver Skates" was not illustrated and so my fancy could barge about in blissful freedom. When I finally went to Holland and saw the straight canals and the tulips in the hard spring sun, I was a little sad. But my first Breughel immediately restored the Holland of my tender imagination to me. There were the tall pale trees and the windmills and the skaters, so fresh and crisp in the golden light which a great landscape painter had shed upon them. The next time I go I shall take pains to find *that* Holland.

IT CAME ABOUT unexpectedly, as nice things often do, that we were motoring through North Devon and came to Minehead late in the afternoon. In the way of motorists we became involved in one of those senseless debates about whether to stay the night there or push on a bit further to Lynton and Lynmouth. We went on and I shall always be happy about it.

It had been a dull, sulky day, but the sun suddenly put in an amiable appearance as we were climbing laboriously up Porlock hill. The dull sky broke into tremendous cloud formations tinted in all the lilac colors and, when we topped the hill, the sea lay far below us. To the left the moors had come to life in the late light and were gay with gorse and heather. Sheep strayed casually across the road in front of us.

To the left of us, there was a valley like a deep green scar in the moor. A valley dark with close growing trees and a glint of river running through it. We knew perfectly well what it was even before we looked at the map. Where else could Lorna Doone have lived out her beloved, incredible romance; where else could the brave John Ridd have performed his deeds of deering-do? Where else but here, in the Doone valley upon Exmoor?

UNFORTUNATELY, ONE GROWS up and goes to classes in English literature where they take Malory apart to see what made him tick and analyze the crisp mannerisms of Henry James. It is no longer possible to reach far back into the depths of an old bookcase and come out with some volume stuffed to the covers with temporary treasure.

E. G.

Thunder Shower

Swoop down from those black tumbling crags
Of cloud, and stir these listless things—
The sweltering plain, the tree that sags—
With wild swift currents of your wings,
O eagles of the storm that wear
No falcon's hood in shaken skies!
Strike through the heavy moping air
The lightning flashes of your eyes!

Drive talons through the clouds about,
Ride silver torrents you release—
That sluggish streams may rise and shout
From mud of their lethargic peace!
Flash over pastures parched and lean
And shake the hills you thunder by—
That grass may lift its tide of green
And drooping boughs toss back to sky!

GLENN WARD DRESBACH

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.
Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.
The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year .. $9.00 Three months .. $2.25
Six months .. $4.50 One month 75c
Single Copies, 5 cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysee Building, 54 Faubourg St.-Honore.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 33.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via della Mercede 54.
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 31, Vienna III.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES
New York ..... 500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago ..... Suite 2000, 333 N. Michigan Avenue
Detroit ..... 3-101 General Motors Building
Miami ..... 1239 Ingraham Building
St. Louis ..... 1975 Railway Exchange Building
Kansas City ..... 409 National Fidelity Life Building
San Francisco ..... 625 Market Street
Los Angeles ..... 210 West Seventh Street
Seattle ..... 824 Skinner Building
London ..... Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings
Paris ..... 54 Faubourg St.-Honore
Geneva ..... 16 rue du Mont Blanc
Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS
NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 625 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass. U. S. A.

Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph From Air Press Photo Agency, Durban

FLYING OVER THE GEORGIAN MILITARY HIGHWAY: BELOW IS THE TEREK RIVER

EARLY one morning I left Orjonikidze by bus, to traverse the Georgian military highway, my destination Tiflis.

I had not seen a single mountain during my long journey from Moscow, and I anticipated a tiresome drive before we would reach really mountainous country. We had not been on the road more than fifteen minutes when, to my amazement, great mist-draped mountains suddenly took shape before us, rising abruptly from the vast, flat land of the country, to be lost in the clouds. Forests clothed them, and the swift, crystal Terek river wound about their feet.

As the sun grew stronger, the mist lifted and the snow-covered peaks of the mountains glittered like diamonds. Blossoming cherry orchards flanked the river in its erratic course; and now and then we would climb past gay little villages of brightly colored cottages, built in the midst of orchards. Children were setting out for school, where only a few years before the people had been practically one hundred per cent illiterate, and the chances of even the cleverest and richest peasant children achieving any education had been most remote.

POETS AND WRITERS and painters by the score, have tried to depict the beauty of the Georgian military highway with its mountains, like rigid flames, but all that one may have seen and read becomes pale before the grandeur of the actuality.

The road trails like a ribbon over the shoulders of the mountains, now rising above the clouds, now sweeping down to the green foothills. Begun in 1892, it was completed in 1814, built by the army with the forced labor of the mountaineers. Tremendous technical difficulties had to be overcome, and five years were spent conquering the Dariel gorge alone. It is actually the shortest route between central Soviet Russia and the Trans-Caucasian republics.

Frequently we passed herds of horses and mules; and, as we crept up into the mountains, great flocks of sheep would block our way, driven by picturesque tribesmen in flowing skin capes.

WE PASSED BEYOND the forest belt. Streams, fed by glaciers, rushed down the sides of the mountains to swell the Terek river that thundered far down in the valley below. The scenery became increasingly wild and grand. Crumbling, age-old fortresses, monasteries, and castles built in the most inaccessible places told their own version of the history of the mountain people. One gray stone castle in particular claimed our interest, clinging like a deserted hornets' nest to the very lip of a sheer, towering precipice many thousands of feet high. It was the castle of the ancient Georgian Cleopatra, Queen Tamara, about whom countless legends have been woven.

Mount Kazbek made a sudden, dramatic appearance, towering 16,546 feet high and covered with snow. The sun played on her like a torch on a diamond.

We stopped for refreshment at one of the isolated, stone-built villages that had replaced the orchard-hamlets. The air held the sting of snow. From the window I could see, as I ate my hard-boiled eggs and sour black bread, the ancient Georgian monastery of Tzminda-Sameba, where in times of war all the riches of Tiflis used to be brought and stored away for safety. How men ever scaled those sheer granite walls was a mystery to me.

WE WERE APPROACHING the snow-fields. It was freezingly cold. Occasionally we would pass ancient villages buried in deep gorges, or clinging like lichen to the walls of the mountains. For some time after the revolution, these people opposed the new system. They were backward and warlike; endless patience was required to win them over to the Soviet way of life. Now schools have been established where the people are being taught in their own language; hospitals and decent houses have been built in the villages. Many of these mountain tribes had no written language in pre-revolutionary days, and were barbaric and superstitious in the extreme.

The energies which were previously dissipated through war, and through ignorance of expert methods of agriculture and stock raising, are now being used constructively. I saw the latest agricultural machinery being used on collective farms by Cossacks, who had previously only known the wooden plough and similar primitive implements.

At noon we found ourselves in a white world. Sleet was falling and dense black clouds pressed down about us. Our road had been cut through great glaciers in many places, and a tunnel was in course of construction which is to take the road traffic when completed. It has a specially constructed sloping metal roof, walls of stone and reinforced concrete.

SNOW-FIELDS STRETCHED as far as one could see. The road zigzagged in a series of breath-taking hairpin bends that our driver took in true Russian style, practically on two wheels only. I became immune to shock after a time, and even the fact that the world dropped away altogether on one side of the highway, and one looked down into a bottomless sea of mist, lost its thrill and ceased to disturb me.

We passed through rain, hail, sleet, and snow before we were free of the snow-fields; and again we swept past emerald slopes patched with melting snow, closely patterned with snowdrops and marsh buttercups.

Trees again clothed the mountains and wheat was ripening in the valleys, splashed with the crimson of poppies. Roses, forget-me-nots, and lilies-of-the-valley smothered hedge and ditch in glorious profusion.

Tiflis was bathed in the gold of the setting sun. Turks, Tartars, Georgians, Armenians, Cossacks, Persians and Greeks crowded the streets. I was in the present capital of Georgia, in the noisiest, most colorful and stimulating city imaginable.

I was at the end of the Georgian military highway.

FAY KING GOLDIE

Gardens in Kurdistan

WHEN Spring comes to Gali Ali Beg, the barren country of Kurdistan, with its rugged mountains and grey rocks, bursts suddenly into extraordinary beauty.

Towards the end of March, almost in a night as it seems, the ground snows melt and the warmth of spring is in the air. The mists lift, and it is as though a veil that for months past had hung over the eyes of the beholder, were suddenly withdrawn. In the clear air the mountains seem to stand nearer than ever before. Above the dark walls of the gorge the high snowfields, like the white wings of some giant bird that has preened itself, stretch smoothly up into the brilliant cloudless sky; while the valley in all but the rockiest places becomes dense with green grass. . . .

Flowers of every colour burst forth amid the grass. Each day some new hue is predominant. An inaccessible ledge high up on the side of the gorge becomes brilliant with scarlet tulips, the roadside blue with irises. There are great lilies to be found in the darker crannies, and small orchids and beds of violets. On the hillside near Kani Uthman are acres of narcissus that show pure white in the distance like unmelted snow. On the Dasht-i-Harir beside the River Zab are huge red poppies and tall white daisies, for on the plains the flowers are quite different from those in the gorges. Except in the cultivated areas where the larger blooms appear, one walks on a carpet of myriads of small flowers. As the weeks go by, the low rolling hills are lit with every hue, changing tint like giant chameleons as one variety of plant gives place to another, till at last all the land becomes brown under the summer sun once more, leaving only a short crisp hay for the autumn grazing. . . .

None rejoice more in the flowers and the verdant spring than the Kurds themselves. Wherever I went I was presented with bunches of wild flowers and of still other varieties from their gardens. Strange as it may seem, these tribal people love to grow flowers of every kind they can lay their hands on, and on no topic will they converse with more pleasure or interest. When I discovered this I arranged to obtain some small eucalyptus trees from a friend in the experimental farm at Baghdad, and "swopped" them (and some English garden seeds that are common enough at home but unknown in Kurdistan) for any native flowers and shrubs that were brought me. I did so well by this barter that I made Kurdish gardens of my own at all my camps. The eucalyptus trees we planted grew readily, and I hope they still survive the Kurdish winters.

As I journeyed along the road I often stopped my car where the spring blooms were finest, and servants and policemen would jump out and come with me knee-deep among the flowers to pluck great bunches to decorate the car and to take home to my dingy mud hut in the gorge.—From "Road Through Kurdistan," by A. M. HAMILTON (London: Faber & Faber).

Andean Noon

Here, where the great hawks trace their
slow shadows
over summit and gorge
and the sun flames on organ cacti and pale
yucca,
the white roadway splintering with mica and
quartz fire
in clear cobalt air;
here, in this tremendous silence of high places,
with only an insect chorus shrilling
through the vaulted stillness,
almost, the passage of the day itself can be
heard;
almost audible are the drifting shadows
of poised hawk wings.

FRANCESCA ESMONDE

Utilizing Spiritual Ideas

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE student of Christian Science is constantly seeking to gain true ideas, and to utilize those ideas which he already possesses. He knows that in order to realize more of good, in any line of endeavor, he must put into practice what he knows. In this process, inspiration and intelligent understanding are prime factors. These are always available for use, because they are divinely mental; and they are specific as well as universal.

In Proverbs is the promise (2:3-6): "Yea, if thou criest after knowledge, and liftest up thy voice for understanding; if thou seekest her as silver, and searchest for her as for hid treasures; then shalt thou understand the fear of the Lord, and find the knowledge of God. For the Lord giveth wisdom: out of his mouth cometh knowledge and understanding."

Many people are concerned with the problem of health, believing it to be a physical condition. Christian Science reveals the grand truth that health, that condition of well-being so desirable and necessary in order that one may live a useful life, is a condition of Mind, which man, because of his inviolable relation to God, reflects. Being wholly spiritual, health is not subject to interruption, and in reality has nothing to do with physicality, climate, or weather conditions. As a spiritual state or condition, health is inseparably related to Life, therefore is continuous and perfect. In seeking healing or health, the student of Christian Science learns to be unceasingly grateful that in his real being he possesses health not as a personal attribute, but through divine reflection.

The writer, who was brought up in an atmosphere of fear and resignation to the belief that illness at times was inescapable, thought it must be endured, unless some material remedy, often believed to be uncertain in its effect, should alleviate it. Many years were spent in subjection to various ailments, and a chronic state of weakness seemed inevitable.

In early married life, Christian Science was accepted and its truths were utilized. Health became an established fact in her consciousness, subject neither to fear nor loss. Innumerable instances could be related when just a word of truth quickly corrected difficulties. The law of Truth was propounded in the early education of the children in her family, and over a period of many years much gratitude has been felt for various proofs that the great Physician is always present; that His mercy and ability to heal are unfailing.

In considering the subject of substance and supply, we should lay aside thoughts of mere material gain, and utilize the ideas which God gives us, for these alone are substantial. Material possessions are subject to disintegration and material wealth to chance, depletion, or fluctuation. Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 468), "Spirit is the real and eternal; matter is the unreal and temporal." Utilizing spiritual vision, one realizes true wealth in the conscious possession of divine ideas. The diligent worker listens carefully for God's directing, that he may intelligently and unselfishly utilize these ideas in order to be of the greatest service to mankind. This is a true concept of activity and it ensures success.

An illustration of this may be seen in the construction of a building, a bridge, or an automobile. The individual who finds himself employed in any particular line of work, and who understands Christian Science, claims the God-given ability to reflect and use spiritual qualities, that he may bring the project to a perfect conclusion. Thus he makes his understanding of Christian Science practical in daily experience. He knows that proportionately as he intelligently follows given rules, utilizes exactness, industry, persistent effort, spiritual inspiration, which includes joyous activity and love of the work, his efforts will be successful. If he is careless, lazy, disobedient to rules, or working merely for material recompense, the result is apt to be unsatisfactory.

Spiritual thinking is possible to all, but as Mrs. Eddy says (ibid., p. 223), "In order to apprehend more, we must put into practice what we already know. We must recollect that Truth is demonstrable when understood, and that good is not understood until demonstrated. If 'faithful over a few things,' we shall be made rulers over many; but the one unused talent decays and is lost." May we then use in God's service that which divine Mind alone supplies.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian]

Szellemi Eszmék Használata

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományi (Crristian Science) cikk fordítása

A KRISZTUSI Tudomány (Christian Science) tanulója folytonosan azon igyekezik, hogy helyes ideákat nyerjen, és hogy azokat, melyek már az övéi, használatba tegye. Tudja, hogy bármilyen foglalkozásnemben is, hogy a jót nagyobb mértékben magáévá tehesse, használnia kell azt, amit már tud. Ebben a processzusban az inspiráció és az intelligens értelem a legfontosabb tényezők. Ezek mindég rendelkezésére állanak, mert az isteni Elméhez tartoznak, s nemcsak általános jelentőségük, hanem speciális alkalmazhatóságuk is van.

A Példabeszédekben (2:3-6) van ez az igéret: „Igen, ha bölcseségért kiáltasz, és az értelemért a te szódat felemeled; ha keresed azt, mint az ezüstöt, és mint a kincseket kutatod azt; akkor megérted az Úrnak félelmét, és az Istennek ismeretére jutsz. Mert az Úr ád bölcseséget, az Ő szájából tudomány és értelem származik."

Sok ember foglalkozik az egészség problémájával, azt vélve, hogy az egészség egy testi állapot. A Krisztusi Tudomány feltárja annak nagyszerű igazságát, hogy az egészség, a jólét azon állapota, mely oly kívánatos és szükséges ahhoz, hogy hasznos életet élhessünk, az Elme állapota, melyet az ember, Istennel való sérthetetlen viszonya révén tükröz vissza. Mert kizárólag szellemi dolog, az egészség nincs félbeszakításnak kitéve, a valóságban egyáltalán nem függ anyagi tényezőktől, éghajlattól, vagy időjárástól. Mint szellemi helyzet vagy állapot, az egészség elválaszthatatlan viszonyban van az Elettel, ezért tehát folytonos és tökéletes. Mikor gyógyulást és egészséget keres, a Krisztusi Tudomány tanulója megtanúl szüntelenül hálát adni azért, hogy valódi lényében egészsége nem személyes tulajdonság, hanem az isteni visszatükrözés eredménye.

E sorok írója, ki a félelem légkörében nőtt fel, és azon hiedelemben való belenyugvásban, hogy a betegség gyakran elkerülhetetlen, azt hitte, hogy a betegséget el kell tűrni, hacsak valamilyen anyagi gyógyszer, melynek hatását gyakran bizonytalannak gondolták, nem enyhíti meg. Sok évig szenvedett különböző bajokban, míg végre a krónikus gyengélkedés elkerülhetetlennek látszott.

Házasságának első éveiben azonban elfogadta a Krisztusi Tudományt, és annak igazságait használni kezdte. Az egészség, félelemtől és elveszítéstől mentesen, elfogadott ténnyé lett az öntudatában. Számtalan esetet tudna elmondani, mikor az Igazságnak egyetlen szava gyorsan elháritotta a nehézségeket. Az Igazság törvényét a családjában lévő gyermekeknek korai nevelésében is használatba vette, és az évek hosszú sora alatt sokszor adott hálát annak bebizonyulásáért, hogy a nagy Orvos mindég jelen van, s hogy mindég számithatunk irgalmasságára és gyógyító hatalmára.

Mikor a lényeg és ellátás tárgyát fontoljuk meg, tegyük félre a csupán anyagi nyereség gondolatait és éljünk azokkal az ideákkal, melyeket Isten ad nekünk, mert csakis azoknak van lényegességük. Anyagi tulajdonok szétomlásnak, anyagi gazdagság pedig kockázatnak, elszegényedésnek és ingadozásnak van kitéve. Mary Baker Eddy ezt irja „Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Tudomány és Egészség a Szentirás Kulcsával) 468-ik oldalán: „A Szellem a valódi és örökkévaló; az anyag a valótlan és ideiglenes." Szellemi látóképességével élve, az ember igazi gazdagságát az isteni ideák tudatos birásában látja. A Krisztusi Tudománnyal szorgalmasan dolgozó ember figyelmesen hallgat Isten irányitására, hogy ezen ideákat intelligensen és önzetlenül használhassa, s hogy ez által az emberiségnek legnagyobb szolgálatára lehessen. Ez a tevékenységnek helyes elgondolása; s ez biztossá teszi a sikert.

Ennek példáját láthatjuk egy ház, egy hid, vagy egy automobil épitésében. Bármilyen munka elkészitésével is van valaki elfoglalva aki érti a Krisztusi Tudományt, igényt fog tenni a szellemi tulajdonságok visszatükrözésének és felhasználásának Isten-adta képességére, hogy a munkát tökéletesen végezhesse el. Igy teszi a Krisztusi Tudományban való jártasságát praktikus értékűvé mindennapi életében. Az ilyen ember tudja, hogy oly mértékben fogja igyekezetét siker koronázni, amennyiben ő intelligensen követi a megadott szabályokat, s hasznát veszi a pontosság, szorgalom, kitartó igyekezet és szellemi inspiráció tulajdonságainak, mely utóbbi örömteljes munkálkodást és a munka szeretetét foglalja magában. Ha azonban hanyag és lusta, és nem törődik a szabályokkal, vagy ha csak anyagi jutalomért dolgozik, valószinüleg az eredmény sem lesz kielégitő.

A szellemi gondolkozás lehetősége mindenkihen megvan, de, amint Mrs. Eddy mondja (Science and Health, 323-ik oldal): „Hogy többet érthessünk meg, gyakorolnunk kell azt, amit már tudunk. Meg kell emlékeznünk arról, hogy az Igazság bebizonyitható ha megértettük, s hogy a jót addig nem értettük meg, amig be nem bizonyitottuk. Ha a kevesebb' dolgokban hűek voltunk, sok minden fölött kapunk majd uralmat; de az egy nem használt képesség elsorvad és elvész." Használjuk tehát az Isten szolgálatában azt, amit csak az isteni Elme tud adni.

A Krisztusi Tudománynak magyar forditásban megjelent irodalmáról The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. küld felvilágositást.

Lajos Kossuth in Boyhood

KOSSUTH was not a poet. His genius was not creative. He was, taken all in all, a man: the highest expression of his race, the prophet of his people. Whether he was a leader, or still more a hero, whether he deserved the nimbus legendary hero-worship has given him, must be judged impartially. . . .

Both father and mother therefore came of deeply religious, ardent Protestant families. The Reformation had been the protest against the oppression of the individual and his liberties in bygone centuries; the protest of the new era was not religious, but political. László Kossuth in his village retirement learnt of the great ideas of enlightenment and the French Revolution. He discussed them with his neighbours, he read and listened to the exposition of the ideas of Rousseau, Mirabeau and the Abbé Lamennais. But he did not change his views: he was a devout Protestant, but nothing else. . . .

Kossuth's father read to his family from the Hungarian Bible; at home he spoke Hungarian to the children, German to his wife, Slovak to the servants. And so the boy grew up trilingual, talking Hungarian to his father, German to his mother, and Slovak in the fields. His German was as fluent as his Hungarian, for his mother was the one who bothered most about her children. She told him German fairy tales and later, when he was bigger, the half-true legends of her ancestors. The pretty fair-haired boy sat at her feet and listened with glowing cheeks. The long, frosty winter evenings were not dark or cold, because his mother told him stories. . . .

László Kossuth was a stern father, concealing his affection for his son, his first-born, behind a brusque reserve. Kossuth later describes him: "My father was violent, hot-tempered, but of an unflinching honesty. In his heart dwelt a warm sympathy for the independence of his fellows which only bows the knee to God."—From "Kossuth," by OTTO ZAREK (London: Selwyn & Blount 18s. net).

SCIENCE
AND
HEALTH
With
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, pocket size, blue or brown cloth $2.00
Library Edition, cloth 3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue or brown morocco 3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition 4.00
Pocket Edition, with index to marginal headings, black, blue or brown morocco, limp, Oxford India Bible paper .. 5.00
Edition de luxe, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins 6.00
Cleartype Edition, 18-point type, black cloth cover 7.00
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper 11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind. 5 vols. 12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth $2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper 5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth $2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper 5.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or will be sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to
HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U.S.A.

New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 12-13 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1937

Rival Unions Test Strength On Labor Day

A. F. of L. and C. I. O. Plan Separate Celebrations in Providence

Program Outlined

Both Factions to Use Radio in Effort to Attract Huge Crowds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 9—Both the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization here are already preparing for Labor Day as an opportunity to show their relative strength in Rhode Island.

The A. F. of L., represented by the Providence Central Federated Union, is completing arrangements for a band concert, sports program and addresses by national leaders at the Dexter Training Ground in the morning of Sept. 6, while the C. I. O. representatives today will confer with Mayor James E. Dunne relative to conducting a similar mass meeting in the afternoon.

It is said that the C. I. O. leaders want to use the City Hall steps to carry out their program because of their belief the A. F. of L. program at the Dexter grounds will not be concluded in time.

C. I. O. Turns to Radio

Both sides intend to use the radio in an effort to attract the largest crowds. Enthusiasm for the C. I. O. cause will be aroused through a series of radio broadcasts which will begin tonight over local stations. Joseph Salerno, chairman of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee, will give the major talks.

The Providence Central Federated Union will also send speakers before the microphone during the days prior to Labor Day. In addition to labor men, representatives of the city government will also discuss the C. F. U. program, according to present arrangements.

As in past years, the Providence City Council has provided an appropriation for the Central Federated Union committee to defray part of the expenses of the program. They also have given the use of the Dexter Ground, the largest open recreation center in the vicinity of down town Providence.

Brief Program Planned

Because of the belief that the working men and women desire to get out of the city as early as possible, the program of the A. F. of L. will be brief and there will be no street parade.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, has been asked by the local committee to send speakers to address the gathering here as a means of checking the progress of the C. I. O. in this state.

At the last meeting of the C. F. U. a committee from the C. I. O. conferred with the Labor Day Committee and invited them to join in a united demonstration this year. The committee passed the suggestion along to the full body of delegates who voted to lay the suggestion on the table.

Other than to explain the plan for sports and a band concert, the C. F. U. is making no announcements as to the "prominent speakers" who are scheduled to be present at the mass meeting. The reason is that if the speakers were made known that the C. I. O. might attempt "to top them" and thus take away the crowd, it was explained.

As far as the general public is concerned, the C. F. U. will give every indication that the labor movement in Rhode Island is just "one big happy family." The annual "Labor Day Journal," the official organ of the C. F. U. which will make its 1937 appearance on Labor

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

Minimum Pay Compact Ratified by Congress

In Boston Today

Walsh Reports On 3-State Pact

Senator David I. Walsh sent formal notice this afternoon to the Massachusetts Commission on Interstate Compacts that the House of Representatives and the Senate in Washington had ratified the minimum wage compact entered into by Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island.

When signed by President Roosevelt this law will establish a minimum wage for women and children in these three states.

John W. Plaistead, secretary of the commission, pointed out that this is the first labor compact ever ratified by Congress. It is a part of the movement to establish uniform labor standards in the several states.

Other state commissions which have signed this compact but are awaiting local legislative approval include Connecticut, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Illinois. Mr. Plaistead was hopeful that the presidential signature might hasten action by these states.

Showers Force Mercury Down

A heavy downpour shortly before noon broke the continued heat which has blanketed the city since last Thursday. Temperature readings dropped from 79 degrees at 11 to 75 degrees at noon, as a freshening wind followed in the wake of the rain.

The respite was not of brief duration. In the hour following noon, despite the reappearance of the sun, the official thermometer dropped to 73. At 2 p. m. it had gone up to 77 and the humidity was only 75 against 90 at noon. Normal is 67. The wind was recorded at eight miles, southeast.

The top of 88 for Boston, reached yesterday, was nowhere in sight today. Instead, the Weather Man issued a forecast calling for local showers and mild thunderstorms this afternoon and evening, with Tuesday again partly cloudy. These intermittent showers will drive the temperature readings down to a point of greater comfort.

The 10 o'clock reading today was 80 degrees, and the 11 a. m. was 79. For the same hours the humidity record showed a drop from 85 to 81, and then rose to 90 at noon.

Only One Paid Job Norton Contends

The fact that City Councilor Clement A. Norton has never cashed his checks from the City of Boston, amounting to $15,000 for his services in the City Council, was revealed today when Mr. Norton answered Mayor Mansfield's reply to the Councilor's first attack.

"I have only one source of income, my salary as superintendent of Commonwealth Pier, which pays me $3500, and the Mayor knows it," Mr. Norton said. The Mayor charged Mr. Norton had five sources of income, namely, his Commonwealth Pier job, his position in the City Council, a pension from the Government, remuneration from his business as attorney, and income from articles on his travels.

Mr. Norton declared today that when he goes to Europe, he goes as a student of social problems, pays for his own fare and goes third class. "I receive no remuneration for my articles," Mr. Norton declared.

The Councilor stated today he could prove any of his statements, and that he would resign if they were proven false.

In the course of his second tirade against Mayor Mansfield, Mr Norton termed the city's Chief Executive a "$20,000 a year blunderbuss."

City Council Backs Five-Day Week

A resolution calling for a five-day week for city employees, introduced by Councilor John F. Dowd of Roxbury, was passed unanimously today by the Boston City Council, which recommended that the Mayor should instruct the corporation counsel to prepare legislation for introduction at the next session, which would also establish a six-day week for Boston police.

Councilor Dowd urged that the city take the lead in establishing a five-day week in the hope that this lead will be followed by all industrial and commercial establishments in it.

The five-day week for city employees will cost taxpayers no more, he declared, but the six-day week for policemen—who at present have one day in eight—might add a little to city expenses.

Tague Defends Postal Conditions

Blanket commendation of Boston's post office was given today by Postmaster Peter F. Tague, in answer to charges that conditions were bad and morale low in the system.

The charges were made yesterday by John A. Kelley, secretary-treasurer of the Massachusetts Federation of Post-Office Clerks, which held its 18th annual convention at Fall River.

According to Mr. Kelley, the Boston department lacks co-operation, "which tends to lower morale and decrease efficiency." Mr. Tague, however, today termed the statement false, declared the morale of his office is 100 per cent.

Further, Mr. Tague said he would welcome the investigation which the convention asked when it adopted a resolution that Postmaster General James A. Farley send an inspector here to investigate conditions.

In his attack yesterday, Mr. Kelley charged that tours of duty have been changed or arranged so that clerks are unable to connect with cars and trains for home late at night. Mr. Tague declared that this situation cannot be helped. The postal system was changed with the erection of the new South Postal Station, he said, and mail, instead of being cleared through local post offices, goes directly to the main building. More men must work nights to sort the mail, he said. No man, however, he pointed out, works more than eight hours a day or more than 40 hours a week.

Teacher Returns From Irish Tour

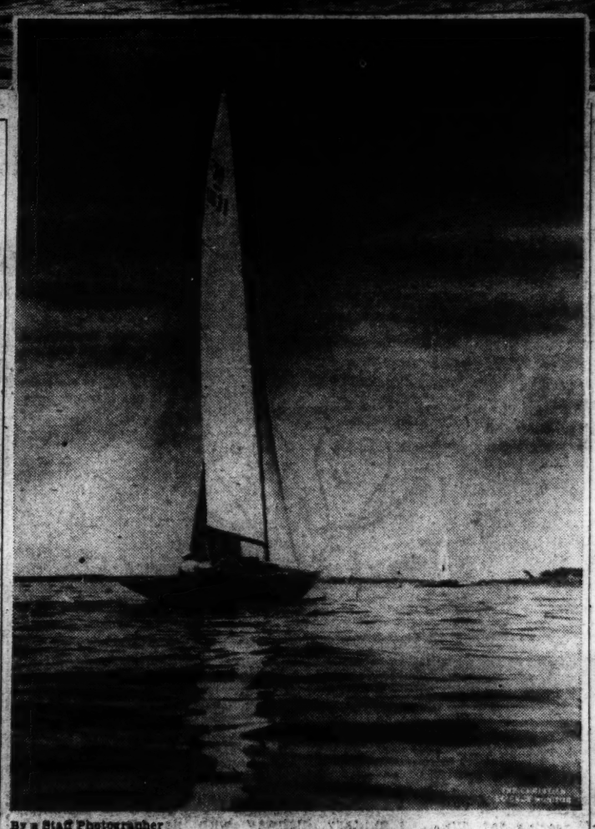
Among the 730 passengers on the Cunard-White Star liner Scythia when she docked in Boston this morning was Charles Harrington, headmaster of the Wellington School in Cambridge, who, as unofficial observer for Gov. Charles F. Hurley, has been in Ireland studying the proportional representation plan used in elections there.

Eamon de Valera, president of the executive council of the Irish Free State since 1932, told him, he said, that "Ireland is pushing industry as much as they possibly can in order to give city people employment."

Also among the 275 passengers who disembarked at Boston before the ship proceeded to New York, was the Hon. Robert H. Brand, London banker, who is the brother of Lord Hampton and brother-in-law of Lord Astor. He is on his way to Isleboro, Maine, to visit Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson on her "Seven Hundred Acre Island" off Dark Harbor, Maine. With him are his three children, Virginia, Dinah and Robert.

What Ho, for Marblehead

Juniors Start Race



By a Staff Photographer

Thirty-Meter Boat at Marblehead

Codman Hill Case Inquiry Turns To Providence Bank

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 9—Declining to make any statement, the two representatives of the Boston Finance Commission who are here investigating bank accounts in an attempt to trace Codman Hill Construction Company funds, left the attorney general's office at the State House after examination of the first witness today and went directly to the safety deposit department of the Industrial Trust Company here.

The haste of the two examiners, Robert E. Cuniff, secretary of the Fin Co, and Special Counsel George R. Farnum, and the brusqueness with which they addressed newspapermen who came from Boston to report developments in the so-called "gift contracts" case, led to the conclusion that the investigators had obtained a lead from the witness.

This witness was Everett D. Miller, a representative of the Industrial Trust Company's safety deposit department, who appeared with bank books and records. He was closeted with John E. Mullen, assistant attorney general now acting as commissioner in this hearing under an order issued by the Superior Court of Massachusetts. Present also were Mr. Cuniff and Mr. Farnum.

Mr. Miller was the only one of several officials in charge of records of five banks of this city, summonsed to appear, who met with the examiners today.

St. Johnsbury Newspaper Marks 100th Anniversary

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., Aug. 9 (AP)—The St. Johnsbury Caledonian-Record today celebrated its 100th anniversary.

Ordinarily, publishing editions ranging from eight to 14 pages, the Caledonian-Record, a member of the Associated Press, appeared today as a 64-page paper, which included many features on its first century.

Cape Billboards Ordered Removed

A drive on roadside stands on Cape Cod was launched today by William F. Callahan, commissioner of public works.

Aroused by the action of certain roadside stand proprietors and others in putting up billboards ranging from 2 by 3 feet to 12 by 20, regardless of state regulations, Mr. Callahan gave owners just 14 days to remove such signs before his department tears them down.

Mr. Callahan explained that his department, at the request of the Cape Chamber of Commerce, had ceased issuing permits for signs on Cape Cod some time ago, but that at least 50 had been erected without permit.

(Continued on Page 11, Column 8)

Flood Pacts Hinge on U. S.; Aiken Assails Federal Plan

Acceptance of Administration Program Held Only Way for Action

Vermont Governor Opposes Nationalizing of State Resources

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 — New England members of Congress are gradually coming to the conviction that if they want flood control they must accept the Administration program introduced last week.

This proposal blocks the present compacts for the Connecticut and Merrimac Rivers and substitutes a permissive resolution which will require the states to draft new compacts, purely for flood control, with no mention of power and giving title to the dams and reservoirs to the Federal Government. It was introduced by Senator Fred H. Brown (D) of New Hampshire and Representative Joseph E. Casey (D) of Massachusetts.

Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts hinted acceptance of the new proposal on Aug. 7 when he stated that "we now have a new resolution before us, introduced at the request of the Administration. I think the federal and state authorities will be able to agree on a policy." He added that he assumed the new resolution will form the basis for agreement.

The present compacts, which are opposed by the President because they give the states power control

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

PLYMOUTH, Vt., Aug. 9 (AP)—Charging that the Federal Government seeks to dominate the people of every state through control of resources, Gov. George D. Aiken (R) today warned that he would not let go those of Vermont.

Speaking at the fourth annual pilgrimage to Calvin Coolidge's birthplace, Governor Aiken denounced a resolution introduced in the Senate last week that would change a New England flood control compact by reserving to the Federal Government all power rights at flood control dams.

"I wish to say here and now," the Governor declared, "that I will not call a special session of the Vermont Legislature for the express purpose of surrendering the natural wealth of our state to any one."

The suggested changes in the compact would have to be sent back to the Legislatures of Vermont, Massachuestts, Connecticut and New

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

Jobs Seen Waiting Shipyard Men On Destroyer Bids

The Fore River plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation looked forward expectantly, this morning, to a contract to build two new destroyers, when awards are announced within the next week at Washington.

Bidding recently with other companies, the Bath Iron Works in Maine were low bidders on two of the ships, while Fore River came next. As the Navy Department has stated that four of the eight new destroyers would be built at private yards, officials of the Quincy plant today began plans for the new work. The job will cost about $11,000,000 for both ships; and as almost 60 per cent of this is for labor, it will mean a considerable flow of money into Quincy during the next two years in payrolls.

The Fore River plant also stated this morning their intention of bidding in 1938 on a superdreadnought and a light cruiser, aggregating a building cost of $75,000,000.

These new superdreadnoughts and two additional light cruisers will be needed to replace vessels now over the treaty-fixed age of effectiveness. Congress will be asked to appropriate $150,000,000 for this work. The Fore River plant will immediately prepare bids for one of each of the new ships when Congress gives the Navy Department money to build them.

The Bath Iron Works bid for the two destroyers was $6,200,000 for one destroyer to be delivered in 30 months, with an alternate bid of $5,916,000 taking into consideration adjustment for labor and material cost. The second lowest bid by Fore River was $6,230,000, with an alternate bid of $5,905,000. Other shipbuilding companies' bids were high compared with the lowest two.

Grand Jury Inquiry Into Relief Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARWICK, R. I., Aug. 9—Finding that important witnesses have refused to appear before the board and give testimony, the special Warwick City Council Committee investigating irregularities in the public aid department during a previous Democratic administration will recommend to the full council next week that a grand jury inquiry be sought.

George B. Salter, chairman of the committee, investigating alleged frauds in the issuance of food and clothing orders said that they have invited several persons to appear but that the requests have not been answered.

Big Race Fleet At Marblehead Is Near Record

Annual Week Is Opened in Light Wind but Gale Is Seen in Offing

Rainbow Is Flagship

450-Boat Flotilla Is Looked for by Mid-Week—Record Now Held by Boston

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 9—Old Aeolus smiled faintly over the week-end, favoring light-air boats as Marblehead continued to reign as king of yachting aristocracy by again opening its annual race week with record-breaking starting fleets under the sponsorship of the Eastern, Boston and Pleon Yacht Clubs.

A blue coating dappled with white cumulus clouds overhead gave a pictorial setting to the thousands of racers, gathered here for yachting's greatest festival.

Today with Commodore Chandler Hovey's Class J Rainbow acting as flagship for the flotilla, total starting entries are expected to surpass Saturday's mark of 378 racing yachts.

The old adage of either a calm or a gale for this racing port is again brought forth by observers here as light winds, prevailing over the week end, are expected to be followed by heavy air today or tomorrow.

Last year, it is recalled, light winds sprinkled the water off this kelp-bedded port for three days before a 60-mile gale swept the outside starting fleet, leaving a debris of splintered spars and shredded sails that sent 200-odd craft keeling over, crews riding the weather rails of the knock-down craft.

Experts at this port look forward to similar conditions either today or tomorrow and Coast Guard men manning a score of gray-hulled cutters are ready to protect the hundreds of small boats helmed by Father Neptune's youngest.

The Pleon Yacht Club, oldest junior yacht organization in this country, celebrated its fiftieth anniversary with a record-bettering fleet of 225 junior skippers under 21 years yesterday.

Boston Yacht Club's annual ocean race to the Boston Lightship drew 32 of the seafaring fleet to the starting line, most of the racers finishing near sundown as light winds dropped to a mirrored sea that was ruffled only by occasional whispers of wind.

Commodore Hovey of the Eastern Yacht Club sailed his Rainbow from the Newport stamping grounds of the J Class to act as flagship for the tremendous flotilla. Leaving Newport Saturday, after being cleaned in the William Manchester yards last week, Rainbow met light airs on her homeward-bound trip. It is hoped that Gerard B. Lambert's Yankee would sail here for race week, although Mr. Lambert last week said he would not come to Marblehead before the end of August for the big series.

With larger fleets expected to rule this port's seaways by the middle of this week, the race committee is working overtime in making out the summaries.

The American and Marblehead race week record of 401 boats was set last week by the Boston Yacht Club. By Wednesday, it is expected that 450 boats and more will cross the inside and outside starting lines.

Theft of Tank Valve Starts 'Gas' Flood

Approximately 1000 gallons of gasoline spilled from a tank of the Quincy Oil Company today, following theft of the tank's valve.

The escaping gasoline was discovered by a watchman who notified firemen and police.

Maine Prepares for Referendum on Sales Tax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 9—The debate on the sales tax continues merrily in Maine as voters approach the Aug. 16 referendum when they will vote on the question: "Shall the act to provide for old age assistance, to guarantee a minimum educational program and to provide

The Week in Maine

revenues therefor, as submitted by the 88th Legislature to the people, be accepted?"

In the wording of the question opponents find a cause of complaint for they charge it is misleading—a harmless appearing subterfuge for the real issue, which is the proposed 1 per cent sales tax voted by the Legislature subject to the referendum. There is nothing in the wording of the question, they point out, which makes it clear to the average person that he is voting on the sales tax question. The words "sales tax" do not even appear in the question, yet it is the tax which is the point at issue.

Putting the question in terms of old age assistance and equalization of educational opportunities is called a clever way to solicit support of the voters because there are few who would oppose such social reforms, they claim. But such wording is grossly unfair, they contend.

Reason for Wording

The Legislature worded the proposition as it did, however, because proceeds from the sales tax, if finally adopted, will be pledged to old-age assistance and education. Without the proposed tax, Gov. Lewis O. Barrows has stated, old age assistance is doomed and unless the measure is voted, the 3700 persons now receiving old age assistance will find their revenue cut off as soon as the emergency liquor tax, which is now providing money for the pensions, ceases.

Defeat of the measure, the Governor says, means an increase in many municipal and town tax rates as expenses for the poor are forced upward. It also means, he says, continued inadequacies in many of the poorer school systems throughout the State.

The emergency liquor tax which has been providing $40,000 a month for old-age assistance, expires on the day voters go to vote on the referendum question. When this revenue ceases, not only will the 3700 receiving aid get no more, but the 28,000 who have applied but have

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy, with local showers and mild thunderstorms this afternoon and tonight; Tuesday partly cloudy; not much change in temperature; gentle south to southwest winds, shifting to west and northwest.

Maine: Partly cloudy, probably local showers tonight and on the coast Tuesday, not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Local showers tonight, Tuesday fair, not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts: Partly cloudy, probably showers tonight and in southeast portion Tuesday morning, not much change in temperature.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy, probably local showers tonight and Tuesday, not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate southwest winds shifting to west and northwest over north portion Tuesday, weather partly overcast, probably with occasional showers tonight and Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	78	88	Minneapolis	74	86
Bermuda	82	94	New Orleans	78	92
Chicago	70	86	New York	74	82
Denver	66	94	Norfolk	78	72
Helena	64	84	Philadelphia	72	84
Jacksonville	78	94	St. Louis	80	90
Los Angeles	62	82	San Francisco	64	82
Miami	82	88	Washington	72	93

A—7:30 a. m., Aug. 9.
B—Maximum Aug. 8.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 2:06 p. m.; height 10.2 feet.
Tuesday, 2:38 a. m.; height 10.3 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:32 p. m.

Aviation Facilities Planned for N. H. Coast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 9—The Granite State's Planning and Development Commission has moved through its advisory committee on air transportation to preserve and develop aviation facilities along its limited coastline.

Specifically the air transportation committee recommended preservation of a site on the Seabrook marshes for land and seaplanes and construction of a landing field on the marshes at Rye harbor principally for military purposes and possibly for limited commercial and private uses.

A report of the committee cited the need for airplane facilities on the seacoast, since landing on the beaches is prohibited by Federal regulation.

Preservation of Site Urged

The committee pointed out that the Hampton Beach area is one of the largest recreational centers in the state, entertaining more than a million guests each season, according to various estimates. The area is developing rapidly, it was said, with the probable result that in the near future the availability of the Seabrook field on the marshes near the beach may be lessened or destroyed by construction of buildings, telephone, or electric lines or by private use for other purposes. For this reason the committee recommends that the site on the Seabrook marshes be reserved and protected for the development of aviation facilities so that the beach area will not be without the benefits of the future development and use of air transportation in its competition for recreational business.

Having inspected the Seabrook marshes, which are adjacent to the proposed inland water-way as well as to Hampton harbor, the committee is of the opinion that "this site is adequate for development of an airport to serve the present and future needs for a commercial airport in the region of the New Hampshire seacoast and Salisbury beach in Massachusetts." The construction of this landing field should be carried out when the necessary fill is available, it was said. Economically this is believed possible only in connection with the dredging of the proposed inland water-way from Newburyport harbor to Hampton harbor.

According to the committee, Hampton harbor, immediately adjacent to the proposed airport, offers adequate water area for the use of seaplanes if some dredging is done. Many facilities needed for land planes and seaplanes could be used in common by both types of aircraft, it was said, thus avoiding duplication in the construction and maintenance of these facilities.

Military Importance Seen

The committee further pointed out that "a field constructed at Rye harbor has certain military importance in connection with the National Guard camp. It would also be valuable for use of local residents and a limited amount of commercial activities under supervision of the National Guard authorities. Rye harbor, however, would be inadequate for a seaplane landing area due to its limited size, though it could be used for the mooring of seaplanes, if dredged and protected by breakwaters or jetties, as is proposed. In the future development of air travel to recreational areas in the state need may well arise for airmail and passenger service to this region. A site adequate for the development of an airline field should be selected. The proposed Seabrook field, located directly on the airline from Boston to Bangor, would meet this need and provide an emergency landing field for the present airline service."

The advisory committee on air transportation includes: chairman, Claude H. Swain, public service commissioner; Capt. Horton L. Chandler, aircraft pilot, accountant, Public Service Commission; Daniel H. Dickinson, chief engineer, State Highway Department; W. Russell Hilliard, airport engineer, public works division, State Comptroller's Office; Prof. Martin L. Lindahl, department of economics, Dartmouth College; Willis D. Thompson Jr., president, Concord Airport Corporation; Frederick P. Clark, planning director, State Planning and Development Commission; clerk, Herbert C. Person, staff assistant, State Planning and Development Commission.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Colonial—
Jeanette MacDonald and Allan Jones in "The Firefly." Daily 2:30 and 8:30.

Coolidge Corner—
"Elephant Boy," starring Sabu. 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also "Sing and Be Happy," with Tony Martin and Leah Ray. 4, 7:05, 10:15.

Fine Arts—
Robert Donat, in "39 Steps." 1, 3:30, 6, 8:30. Also, "Lagerlof," technicolor Bellinese romance. 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10.

Memorial—
"The Toast of New York," featuring Edward Arnold, Jack Oakie, Frances Farmer and Cary Grant. 11:35 a. m., 2:05, 6:20, 10:00. Also, "Love in a Bungalow," 10:00 a. m., 1:30, 5:00, 8:30.

Boston—
"Reported Missing," co-starring William Gargan and Jean Rogers. 9:45 a. m., 12:15, 2:45, 5:30, 7:50, 10:20. Also "Armored Car," with Robert Wilson, Judith Barrett, Cesar Romero and Irving Pichel. 10:55 a. m., 1:35, 3:55, 6:20, 9.

Tremont—
"The Great Ziegfeld," starring Luise Rainer, William Powell and Myrna Loy. 8:50, 11 a. m., 2:12, 5:34, 9:47.

Uptown—
"Another Dawn," starring Kay Francis, Ian Hunter and Errol Flynn. 1, 4:30, 7:50, 10. Also "Sing and Be Happy," with Tony Martin. 1, 3:15, 6:35, 9:50.

Radio Programs
Page 10

Metropolitan—
"You Can't Have Everything," featuring the Ritz Bros., Alice Faye and Don Ameche. 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:30, 10:30. Stage: "Moonlight Capers," also the Shanghai Wing Troupe and the Swing-o-Paters.

South Station Theater—
"Climbing the Himalayas," "Royal Steeds," Tchaikowski's "Italian Caprice," "Little Maestro," "Jacky Benny," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Wee Willie Winkie," featuring Shirley Temple and Victor McLaglen. Fenway: 12:40, 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. Paramount: 9:15 a. m., 12:35, 3:35, 6:30, 9:30. Also "Dance, Charley, Dance," with Glenda Farrell, Allen Jenkins and Collette Lyons. Fenway: 9:30, 1:35, 5:30. Paramount: 11:10 a. m., 3:15, 8:50, 8:30.

Arts and Sports Events

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening; in addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Sports events are listed in a daily column on the Sports Page.

Modern—
"The Singing Marine," with Dick Powell and Doris Weston. 9, 12:10, 3:20, 6:30, 9:45. Also "Ever Since Eve," with Robert Montgomery and Marian Davies. 10:45 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:20.

State and Orpheum—
"They Gave Him a Gun," featuring Spencer Tracy, Gladys George and Franchot Tone. Both theaters: 11:35 a. m., 3:05, 6:35, 10:10. Also "Thunder in the City," with Edward G. Robinson and Luli Deste. Orpheum: 10 a. m. Both theaters: 1:35, 5:05, 8:35.

University—
"Mountain Music," featuring Martha Raye and Bob Burns. 3:05, 6:25, 9:05. Also "Let's Get Married." 1:40, 4:50, 8:05.

Music

Adult Recreation Project—
Sailer's County Orchestra (Federal Music Project); movies. 7 P. M. C. A., City Square, Charlestown. 8.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance and lecture on Japanese Prints by Mrs. Tanner. 11.

Adult Recreation Project—
Vaudeville and entertainment by the Federal Theater Project. St. Mary's Hall, 130 Marginal Street. 10:30 a. m.

Festival Week in New England's Music, Dance and Art Centers

The Berkshire Festival Opens
Stockbridge, Mass.

Some 5000 music lovers from all parts of the country attended the first night of the Berkshire Symphonic Music Festival here, Aug. 5, with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, furnishing the program. Monitor readers will no doubt recall that this orchestra has recently received a magnificent gift in "Tanglewood," the estate of the late Mr. and Mrs. William Tappan, and presented to the orchestra by their daughter, Mrs. Gorham Brooks.

A more appropriate spot than this as a permanent home for the proposed summer music festivals of the orchestra could scarcely be imagined, and although the plans of the festival committee have not this year included the erection of the music pavilion which has been promised the patrons of the festival, the committee has done the next best thing by setting up a huge canvas tent 280 feet long and some 180 feet wide, at one end of which has been placed the temporary wooden orchestral shell.

The initial program comprised works culled from the symphonic literature of Beethoven, opening with the "Leonore" Overture No. 3, and Symphonies No. 6 ("Pastorale") and No. 5. On Saturday evening came a miscellaneous program composed of the Mozart Symphony in E flat, Two Movements from the Sinfonietta for String Orchestra by Edward Burlingame Hill, the Second Suite, "Daphnis and Chloe" by Ravel and Tchaikowsky's Symphony No. 4. On Sunday afternoon came a second miscellaneous program, with Schubert twice represented, first by his Ballet Music from "Rosamunde," followed by the "Unfinished" Symphony. Upon this program was also placed the Suite from "L'Oiseau de Feu," by Stravinsky and to close, the Franck Symphony in D minor.

It would, of course, be extravagant to claim for the orchestra that approximation to perfection of detail in performance which we are accustomed to hearing from it week after week in its winter home in Symphony Hall. Nor would the sponsors of the festival be likely to claim for it the fine tonal values which a permanent structure and perfect atmospheric conditions permit. The amazing thing is that the music sounded so well and that the purely mechanical obstructions should have been removed.

Interpretatively, Dr. Koussevitzky was seemingly in the mood to give his best efforts, with the men under his baton responding in kind. Although the orchestra is not full strength, the efforts of conductor and players were co-ordinated to give an unusually fine performance of the Mozart Symphony and the Ravel Suite. Professor Hill's little piece also came in for enthusiastic applause, with the composer acknowledging an ovation, which he shared with the orchestra and its conductor. While the opus is effective orchestral writing, we continue to prefer it in its original form of String Quartet. G. M. S.

Bennington Dance Recitals

The Bennington School of the Dance, Bennington, Vt., will close its 1937 season with three concerts in its annual festival in the modern dance on Aug. 12, 13 and 14. Two of these, on Aug. 13 and 14, will present Hanya Holm, director of the school's student workshop this year, and 32 young dancers in a long new composition entitled "Trend," composed by Miss Holm this summer. The concert on Aug. 12 will present the first Fellows of The Bennington School of the Dance, three young dancers of ability who were invited to the school this summer for composing and practicing. These dancers, Esther Junger, Jose Limon and Anna Sokolow, will present new solo and group compositions.

Hanya Holm's long new composition, "Trend," is a dance in two sections, "depicting in dance movement the progressive effort of humanity to move toward order out of a period of confusion." The dance is designed for a large group of dancers with several soloists. The soloists, in addition to Miss Holm, are Louise Kloepper, Bernice van Gelder, Lucretia Wilson, Elisabeth Waters and Henrietta Greenhood, members of Miss Holm's New York concert group.

Wallingford Riegger, modern American composer of note, who has written several important compositions for the modern dance, is writing the music for Miss Holm's composition.

One section of "Trend" is danced to "Ionisation," a composition for 41 percussion instruments, written several years ago by Edgar Varese, modern composer now living in the United States.

Costumes for all productions are designed and executed by Betty Joiner. The stage set is designed by Gerard Gentile and constructed by him with the assistance of Edward Glass. Norman Lloyd, musician and member of the staff of the Bennington School of the Dance, is the musical director for the concerts.

Concord Art Association

Canvases by American artists of yesterday are being shown at the Concord Art Association. It is a good idea for we have become absorbed with new trends and new orientations and had, for a while, turned our backs upon our artistic forbears.

Looking about the walls at the Concord exhibition, we find certain common features. There was in the nineteenth century a direct and poetic response to nature and where could one indicate better the American responsiveness to the beauty of naturalistic environment than in Concord? A summer exhibition must vie with meadows yellow with goldenrod, gleaming in the noonday light, swaying slightly under a mild summer breeze. It is something of a challenge to go indoors to contemplate painted imagery after feasting the eye outdoors.

In the exhibition there is a beautiful scene entitled, "Havana 1895," by Childe Hassam, one of the best of the American Impressionists. The light is white and dazzling; the color fresh and efficient. Childe Hassam understood the intention of the pioneering Impressionists. By William Morris Hunt, so devoted to J. F. Millet, there is a little pastorale scene. Winslow Homer seems rather at home somehow in Concord, despite his roughly textured imagery. Here is a "Cape Trinity" done in heavy ominous blackshirt tints which he liked so much. These American painters of the outdoors seem to respond somehow to the nocturnal, the dark, and misty visualization. There is a moonlight scene by George Inness of this tendency.

But it is not nature alone which has been the subject of choice of these painters, for the interest seems to be divided between the scenic and the personal portrayal. These artists conveyed to their portraiture a sentimentality, an idealism which puts them into bold contrast with the realistic portrayers who were their contemporaries abroad. There is something of the allegorical, something of the pre-Raphaelite in these women who seem more fantastic than real.

Here at Concord is a typical "Lady in White" by Abbott Thayer. "Young Woman" by George Fuller seems an outstanding canvas. The farmer-artist of Deerfield seemed most authentic, struck a peculiarly touching note and there is no doubt that his pictures will continue to be a touchstone in American art history.

Other painters represented in the Concord show are Stanley Woodward, W. M. Chase, Homer Martin, Theodore Robinson, and Charles Hawthorne. There is a vignette by James Whistler entitled, "Golden Bay, Ireland." It is one of those pallid scenes which is so delicate, the vaporous color seems to have been breathed upon the canvas. D. A.

Esplanade Concerts in Retrospect

The ninth season of the Esplanade Concerts has closed. To the average citizen this connotes in general the end of an enjoyable series of symphonic programs played out doors on the banks of the Charles River Basin, under as auspicious surroundings as may be found anywhere in the immediate vicinage of this city, by musicians from the Boston Symphony Orchestra. To those whose interest extends further than that of mere pleasure, the conclusion of these programs is sincerely regretted. They have been peculiarly significant.

Few persons, perhaps, are aware that the final concert of this season marked the 220th program performed during the past nine seasons. This summer, some 23 concerts have entertained approximately 300,000 persons, with the audience on the closing night Aug. 3, reaching 25,000, breaking previous records. Such vast numbers of persons are not drawn nightly to the shell on the Esplanade because "it is the thing to do." They go because of a definite urge to hear fine music played by expert musicians under the baton of an expert conductor. Year after year, familiar faces are noted and listeners who began as youngsters gamboling on the grass have come through high school and college days and still attend.

Yet far too many listeners are taking these concerts somewhat for granted. They do not run themselves. They have no "angel." If they are to serve the best ends for which they were originated, the individual must fulfill his obligation to the orchestra. Possibly few persons realize that Mr. Fiedler himself has raised more than $100,000 as a portion of his contribution toward these concerts. It seems fitting that his listeners should endeavor to contribute at least a small amount each night as tangible evidence of their good faith. In a brief talk which he gave on the closing night this season, Governor Hurley placed the issue squarely before the audience, saying that as a citizen he was proud to lend his support to an institution which had proven itself a cultural influence in the community.

A glance at the content of the programs themselves will substantiate the Governor's statement. Building around Tchaikowsky's last three symphonies, Mr. Fiedler has paid homage to Strauss, the waltz king and to Gluck, musical innovator and forerunner of Wagner in the realm of opera. Mr. Fiedler has brought forward no new works, preferring to acquaint his summer public with the more outstanding older compositions, nor has he been content to exercise complete authority over the orchestra as conductor, since he invited Paul Cherkassky of the first violin section to take the baton for the penultimate Sunday program, and at the final Sunday concert, the conductor was Maurice Kessler, formerly of Bayreuth and now of Oberlin College. It was ironic that the portion of the program which included the "Siegfried Idyll," which Mr. Kessler had studied under the baton of Siegfried Wagner, should have remained unheard because of a sudden shower which abruptly ended the concert.

One of the forward looking innovations this year has been the establishment of a lending library, to which the response has been gratifying. It is a sign of growth when listeners exhibit a tendency toward personal exploration, and it is easy to discern the musical leavening which has been offered during the past four-week season of the Arthur Fiedler Esplanade Concerts. It is to be hoped that the general public may be properly aroused to its responsibility toward these concerts and that the tenth season now being planned by Mr. Fiedler will bring about the realization of the ideals toward which he has been steadily advancing. G. M. S.

Rush Continues For Birth Data

With the WPA eliminating from its rolls all aliens who have not taken out first naturalization papers, the State division of vital statistics continued to be crowded today with citizens seeking proof of their birth in this country.

More than 300 jammed the division's office and the corridor outside in the State House, as the regular force and 20 additional clerks assigned to handle the rush worked at top speed to give out information needed by workers before Wednesday. The deadline was moved up from last Friday.

According to Arthur J. Hassett, director of the division, 2560 persons received birth certificates last Wednesday, Thursday and Friday —a record for the department.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Aug. 10

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

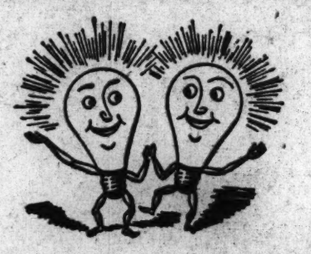
4:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

DOUBLE-LIVES FOR LAMP BULBS!

Three electric lights have been burning since June 2, day and night, in our testing laboratory. They are a new type of lamp designed for factory use. Each has two filaments inside that double the lamp's life. When one filament burns out, click, the other goes on, all inside the bulb. Why do we keep them burning?

Because we want to see whether this new lamp actually does have twice the ordinary life, whether the second filament gives as much light as the first.

We are constantly testing lamps and appliances, under actual conditions, so that you get the most service from the electricity you use.



"OUR ELECTRIC WATER HEATER WORKS like Magic!"

says MRS. L. M. ROSS
69 Dover Street, Somerville, Mass.

"I can't tell you," says Mrs. Ross, "the joy of having piping hot water always on hand day and night. There's nothing like it for constant washing, dishes, baths. We simply couldn't give up our electric water heater."

* * *

HUNDREDS upon hundreds of women in greater Boston are just as enthusiastic as Mrs. Ross. Unfailingly, a low-cost electric water heater provides constant hot water at any time of day or night for a big wash day, plenty of baths, cleaning, cooking, doing the dishes and scores of other everyday uses.

Gone is the annoyance of lighting your heater every time you need hot water . . . waiting for water to heat . . . wondering if you remembered to turn it off. Now at unusually low terms you can have instant bother-free hot water at little or nothing more than the cost of a makeshift. Phone or come in now for complete details.

SIX BIG ADVANTAGES

- Plenty of hot water, ready day and night.
- Temperature always just right . . . never too hot or cold.
- In the cellar out of sight, out of mind.
- Entirely automatic . . . there's nothing at all to worry about.
- Monel Metal Tank completely sanitary . . . perfectly safe for drinking or cooking.
- Economical to use.

AT YOUR Edison Shop Or Electrical Dealers Department Stores, Furniture Stores

THIS HOTPOINT WATER HEATER equipped with Monel Metal Tank

LESS THAN 13¢ A DAY BUYS IT

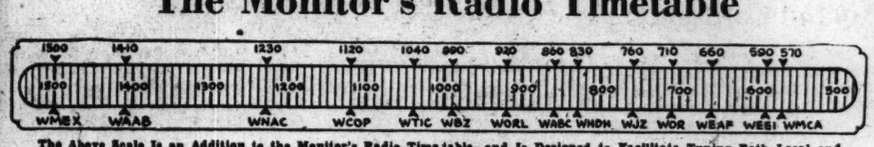
NO DOWN PAYMENT
UP TO 3 YEARS TO PAY
FREE INSTALLATION
(Except in a few cases due to location)

Note: These liberal terms are available to Edison Service Customers and are payable monthly. Small carrying charge.

$15 FOR YOUR OLD HEATER

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Clyde Barrie, songs	Talk from Paris	Top Hatters: orchestra	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:15 Ann Leaf, organ	Organ recital	While the City Sleeps	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	"Don Winslow": sketch	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:45 The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"	Jackie Heller, tenor	Sport reports; music	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Little Show;	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Old Timers' Night	orchestra; soloists	Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian review
6:30 Music; sport column	News; studio music	"Musical Roundup"	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45 Garden talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Ella Logan, songs	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00 Reader and orch	Hugh Barrett's Orch.;	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	String ensemble
7:15 Network vocalists	John Gambling	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Gazette: talks	Soloists; orchestra	20th Century Serenade	Popular songs	Popular songs
7:45 Boake Carter	"Lum and Abner"	Campbell's Royalists	Jackie Duggan; organ	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:00 Horace Heidt's Or	John Herrick, songs	Burns and Allen; Ray	Jazz Nocturne: narrator;	Message to Motorists
8:15 Horace Heidt's Or	"Good-Time Society":	Noble's Orch.; soloists	soloists; orchestra	"Organesque"
8:30 Pick and Pat: comedy; soloists; orch.	all-Negro program	Wallenstein Orchestra;	Let's Visit; home interviews	Jack Brown's Orchestra
8:45	Robin Hood Dell concert: symphony orches-	mixed chorus		Herb's Orchestra
9:00 Shakespeare Cycle:	tra, Jose Iturbi, con-	"Fibber McGee and	Joe Sanders's Orchestra	Detective Drama
9:15 "King Lear," with	ductor	Molly": Weems's Orch.	Joe Sanders's Orchestra	Detective Drama
9:30 Thomas Mitchell,	Eugene O'Neill Cycle:	Phil Spitalny's all-girl	Symphonic Strings:	Amateur Hour
9:45 Margo; others	"The Fountain," with	orchestra; soloists	Wallenstein's Orch	Amateur Hour
10:00 Wayne King's Or	Ian Keith and Fran-	Lullaby Lady: quartet;	Elder Lightfoot Solo-	Amateur Hour
10:15 Wayne King's Or	cesca Bruning	soloists; orchestra	mon Michaux	"Melodic Tones"
10:30 "Your Neck of the	Nat Forum: talk, Rep.	Al Donahue's Orchestra	"Pageant of Melody":	Girls' trio
10:45 Woods"; "Penna."	Mary Norton, N. J.	Al Donahue's Orchestra	vocalist; Henry Weber's	Jack Brown's Orchestra
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; "Rondelay"	Yankee News Service	Orchestra	Sport reports
11:15 Dixie Nelson's Or	Sport comment	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Sammy Kaye's Orch	Seger Ellis's Orchestra
11:30 Emerson Gill's Or	"Slumber Hour"	Emery Deutsch's Orch	Jack Denny's Orchestra	Benny Meroff's Orchestra
11:45 Emerson Gill's Or	Eddie Varzos's Orchestra	Emery Deutsch's Orch	Jack Denny's Orchestra	Benny Meroff's Orchestra

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Sunrise Special: organ	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 "Let's Go"; music	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI News	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	The Chapel Singers	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Serenade: music	"Musical Clock"	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Carolina Cabot	"Mac and Moore"	George and Juanita	Morning Carnival	Musical Timetable
8:30 Radio Almanac	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	Musical Timetable
8:45 Radio Almanac	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	Musical Timetable
9:00 "Dear Columbia"	Breakfast Club, solo-	"Houseboat Hannah"	Morning Carnival	Musical Timetable
9:15 "Dear Columbia"	ists; orchestra	Household talk	Morning Carnival	Morning Melodies
9:30 Song recital: music	"As You Like It"	Kidder's concert	Morning Carnival	Melodies; music
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"As You Like It"; news	Variations: music	"Charm Mirror"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Mary Marlin: sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch	Singing Strings	Daily Inspirations
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	"John's Other Wife"	"Choir Loft": organist	Jean Evans, songs
10:30 Piano duo	Pepper Young's Family	Just Plain Bill: sketch	"Marriage Clinic"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Madison Ensemble	Viennese Ensemble	"Today's Children"	Bachelors: quartet	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	"The O'Neills": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	Ellen Terry; orchestra
11:15 "Mr. Sunshine"	"Personal Column"	Backstage Wife: sketch	Recorded music	Home Circle talk
11:30 Big Sister: sketch	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"The Mystery Chef"	News Service	Organ Melodies
11:45 Aunt Jennie: stories	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"The Wife Saver"	Rhythm orchestra	New England news
12:00 "Rhythmaires"	News; Noonday Show;	Organ recital	Parents Club	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	soloists; orchestra	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Organ recital	Italian radio review
12:30 Helen Trent: sketch	Stroller's Matinee; so-	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 Our Gal Sunday	loists; orchestra	Studio interviews	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 Betty and Bob	Harvey and Dell	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Hymn recital	Comedy sketch	"Joyce Jordan": sketch	Agricultural talk	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Grimm's Daughter	National Farm and	Marjorie Mills Hour	Organ recital	Lion's Club speaker
1:45 Hollywood in Person	Home Hour: guest	Marjorie Mills Hour	Soloist and piano	Lion's Club speaker
2:00 "Romany Trail"	speakers; Walter Blau-	"Musical Roundup"	Concert orchestra	Claire Dillon, songs
2:15 Jack and Loretta	fuss's Homesteaders Or.	"Flying Fingers"	"Remote Control"	Studio interview
2:30 WEEI News	Home Forum: talk	"The Wise Man"	Sport reports	"Curtain Time"; solo-
2:45 Between Bookends	Home Forum: talk	Local dance music	Sport reports	ists; piano; organ
3:00 "Theater Matinee"	Network sports	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Red Sox vs.	Afternoon musicale
3:15 "Theater Matinee"	Network sports	"Ma Perkins": sketch	New York game	"Gems of Melody"
3:30 "Concert Hall"	Relay from Geneva	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Boston Red Sox vs.	Sport reports
3:45 "Concert Hall"	"Have You Heard?"	"The O'Neills": sketch	New York game	Sport reports
4:00 Stocks; music	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Boston Red Sox vs.	Sport reports
4:15 The Novelteers	Club Matinee: variety	"Personal Column"	New York game	Sport reports
4:30 "Sing and Swing"	Club Matinee: variety	"Waltz Favorites"	Boston Red Sox vs.	Sport reports
4:45 "Sing and Swing"	Club Matinee: variety	"The Guiding Light"	New York game	Sport reports
5:00 Ray Heatherton	Al Bernard; quartet	Top Hatters: orchestra	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:15 Natural science talk	Piano recital	Top Hatters: orchestra	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	"Don Winslow": sketch	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:45 The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"	Song recital	Sport reports; music	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Little Show; so-	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Dance Time"	loists; orchestra	Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Music; sports	News; vocalist	Sketch: music	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45 Dinner Time Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	John Griffin, tenor	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00 Poetic Melodies; or-	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Amos 'n' Andy; sketch	News Service	String ensemble
7:15 "Song Time"	Violin soloist	Vocal Varieties	Lou Bonick's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Helen Menken in	"Lum and Abner"	News; orchestra	"The Fact Finder"	Legion speaker
7:45 "Second Husband"	Soloists; orchestra	News; orchestra	"It's a Racket"	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:00 Blue Velvet Music:	"Husbands and Wives"	Russ Morgan's Orch.;	Music by Bill Parsons;	Louise Farley, songs
8:15 Warnow Orchestra	"Husbands and Wives"	vocal groups	soloists; orchestra	"Movie Stardust"
8:30 Popular orchestra;	School Chorus	Wayne King's Orchestra	"Symphony in Rhythm";	Jack Brown's Orchestra
8:45 vocal soloists	University Summer	Wayne King's Orchestra	Harold Stokes's Orch	"Round Table"
9:00 Al Pearce's Gang;	Ben Bernie's Orchestra;	"Vox Pop": informal in-	Grant Park concert	Variety Hour
9:15 comedy, soloist, or-	guest soloists	terviews	Grant Park concert	Variety Hour
9:30 Benny Goodman's	Edgar A. Guest: "It	Johnny Green's Orches-	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Variety Hour
9:45 Swing School	Can Be Done"; drama	tra; Trudy Wood; Jim-	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Variety Hour
10:00 Your Unseen Friend	"The Other American";	mie Blair; Jane	"Sinfonietta"; orchestra	Violin recital
10:15 Your Unseen Friend	with E. Tomlinson	Rhodes; B. Wilson	"Sinfonietta"; orchestra	Jack Brown's Orchestra
10:30 Vocalist; organ	Harpsichord ensemble;	"Hollywood Gossip"	"The Hobby Lobby"	Worthy Hill's Orchestra
10:45 "Four Stars"	organ, flute, strings	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"The Hobby Lobby"	Al Pierotti, sports
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; "Rondelay"	News Service	D. Gasparre's Orch	E. Jelesnik's Orchestra
11:15 E. Berrigan's Orch.	Sport comment	Lou Bonick's Orchestra	M. Alpert's Orchestra	E. Jelesnik's Orchestra
11:30 P. Masters's Orch.	"Slumber Hour"	Hudson-DeLange Orch.	Harold Stern's Orch	Benny Meroff's Orch.
11:45 P. Masters's Orch.	Carlos Molina's Orch.	Hudson-DeLange Orch.	Harold Stern's Orch	Benny Meroff's Orch.

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

That was a good idea of Jordan's . . . grouping all their new Pliofilm items in one place, and presenting them more or less in the form of an exhibit. This exhibit not only calls the shoppers' attention to the fabric, but makes them realize just how many items it has been made up into, without having to wander over various floors and into various departments.

The exhibit is still there on the street floor, and is attracting no end of attention. Pliofilm is that rubber fabric which has a way of adding the decidedly "new" look to whatever item it is made up in. It's just as light as it can be, thin and pliable, and as transparent as glass. It has been made up into a hooded city-slicker raincoat, for instance—one of the kind that folds up into practically nothing so that you aren't burdened or weighted down with a bundlesome raincoat if it doesn't rain. The hood comes up and covers your pet bonnet . . . or lies back on the shoulder like a collar; whichever you prefer. And comes in an envelope made out of the same material. In just the colors for rainy days. Firecracker red, mint green, vivid blue, or just plain crystal clear. A silhouette rain cape costs but a dollar, and you can put the younger misses in your family into one for something like 89 cents.

Then it's been made up into those little things that we call "boudoir caps" for ice-box dishes. Edged with elastic, they fit right over the tops of dishes filled with food . . . or the half of a cantaloupe that wasn't eaten. And new to us was the idea of fitting the yellow ones over regular automobile lights. The idea being that they're supposed to transform them into "fog lights." These sell for 75 cents. Garment bags (and you can see what you're taking out, and locate your dresses much more quickly by being able to see what you're fishing for!) sell for $2.50 in the 66-inch size. And the Sheer-o'-Sheen shower curtains ought to do something to perk up the bathroom. Undecorated they're $1. Decorated, $1.95. The shower ensemble is completed with the Pliofilm shower cap . . . which will protect your wave for a quarter.

❦ ❦ ❦

A New Toothbrush
For Overnight Guests

People who are always being asked to stay overnight, and who insist "they'd like to, but can't because they didn't bring their toothbrush" . . . may be interested in a new toothbrush "travel kit" we've come across. The one that was brought out by the Pro-phy-lac-tic Brush Company. Because it brings the matter of toting a toothbrush around right down to the minimum of minimums. Not that a toothbrush has ever taken up an abnormal amount of space, in our estimation, but there was the matter of having them protrude along with the fountain pens and pencils if a man wanted to carry them pocket fashion!

However, this toothbrush is in a container that's about 3½ inches long. Inside is the head of the brush, which screws onto the top of the case. So you see, the case is also the brush handle. And there's a tip open for ventilation purposes. In medium and hard bristle texture, and in various colors. At department and drug stores for a lone dollar.

❦ ❦ ❦

Christmas Suggestion!
Sandals for Many Uses

The man (or woman, for that matter) who insists on the exceedingly simple when it comes to a matter of pullman, house or beach sandals for scuffing-around purposes, certainly ought to go for W. W. Winship's (372 Boylston Street) particular style. Very flat, with strips of the leather crossing over the toes and instep. Gold-colored buckles in some cases. And made up in English tan leather. You might even chalk it down on your Christmas list. (Which holiday is but five months away, let us be the first to remind you!)

❦ ❦ ❦

Shetland Tweed Suit
Proves Its Popularity

Chandler's is showing one of those advanced classics that the busy modern girl finds quite indispensable. A three-piece Shetland tweed suit. Beautifully tailored, with such details as four pockets set in "reefer" style, padded shoulders and so on. A kick pleat for better navigation, and a generous raccoon or wolf collar on the top coat. For $49.50. Which is a lot for your money. In currant red, brown, blue, rust and gold.

❦ ❦ ❦

Some New Ideas
Among the Shops

Incidentally: That new Philco radio, with its automatic tuning, and the panel so inclined that there's none of that bothersome kneeling-down, stooping-over and peering-in business . . . is really something to look at. To say nothing of being the height of convenience. Jordan's shows a handbag with a padlock on it; just by way of being something new. Filene's is going in for all those great big velvet flowers that are going to be worn smack-dab in front of your gowns this coming season. (One way of reviving the old black velvet!) Gilchrist's always has a good selection of gloves. Gay striped hosiery for the younger males in your family . . . on sale at Walk-Over's on Tremont Street.

Janet Treat

Goodwin Assails Insurance Basis

Commenting on announcement by Francis A. DeCelles, State Insurance Commissioner, of a hearing tomorrow on a proposed change in the basis of rating trucks and commercial vehicles for compulsory insurance in Massachusetts, Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, declared the whole present insurance rate structure is an "accepted fiction."

The present basis of truck insurance rates is the manufacturer's statement of load capacity, regardless of how much the truck is permitted to carry by the Registry of Motor Vehicles.

The new basis, proposed by insurance interests, would rate trucks on the basis of actual registered load.

To this proposal the trucking concerns are opposed, anticipating, according to their counsel, Day Baker, that it "might increase the cost of transportation."

Mr. Goodwin asserted that "not only is there no justification for the proposed plan, but there is no justification for present methods of making rates for insuring trucks. Insurance rates are supposed to be fixed in conformity with the risk. There never was any reason for charging a higher premium for personal liability for large trucks—and not only that, but there never was any reason for charging a higher premium for personal liability insurance for a heavy passenger car than for a light one.

"There is, however, a sufficient reason for charging a higher premium for commercial vehicles than for passenger cars because they cause more injuries in proportion to their number.

"The whole system has become an accepted fiction."

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston—Hours, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5, closed on Monday. "A Survey of American Painting" (through Sept. 26). Also Exhibit of the Week No. 9, "Painting in India" (through Aug. 13). Recent accessions. Free guidance daily at 11 o'clock.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Closed on national holidays and in August.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open week days 9 to 4, closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibitions: American silver, furniture and portraits. American water colors. Through Aug. 15.

Boston Athenaeum — Exhibition by Bulfinch and his contemporaries. Also books, manuscripts and photographs.

Boston Art Club—Exhibition of water colors, oils and pastels by members. Through Aug. 28.

Doll & Richards—Miscellany of oils and water colors.

Goodspeed's—Original photographs from Mr. Chamberlain's book, "Open House in New England."

Boston Public Library — Anniversary exhibition of Little, Brown & Company publications. Through Aug. 22.

(Art Exhibitions are listed in the Monitor on Mondays)

Play Extensions Planned at N. H. Beach for Public

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HAMPTON BEACH, N. H., Aug. 9—Gov. Francis P. Murphy smiled his approval yesterday as he watched hundreds upon hundreds of happy bathers enjoying the beach and facilities of the State's ultra-modern $100,000 bathhouse.

"It is my thought," the Governor said, "that this bathhouse, with all the latest conveniences available, is the best on the entire Atlantic seaboard. Besides the bathhouse, which is equipped to handle 2700 patrons, we have an adjoining parking lot capable of holding as many as 5000 cars."

While there are nominal charges for the use of both the parking lot and the bathhouse, the use of the beach is free and available to everyone. It can be reached by either walking around the bathhouse or through it.

Further development is indicated, however, by officers in the recreational division. Heading this list is the possibility at some later date of the building of a large swimming pool. Other improvements planned are tennis courts, shuffle board courts, and equipment for beach games.

Governor Murphy declared that he was giving serious thought toward establishing similar conveniences at Rye Beach. Equipment there is very poor, he said, and persons in that part of the state should be given equal consideration.

Orchestra Rewards Permit to Doff Coats

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 9 (AP)—Serge Koussevitsky, leader of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, has established a precedent for perspiring musicians. Interrupting the concluding program of the first half of the Berkshire Symphonic Festival yesterday, Mr. Koussevitsky told the audience the acoustic shell in which the men were performing was "infernally" hot. He asked if the audience would mind if he and the players removed their coats.

Hearty applause and cheers indicated they would not.

The shirt-sleeved artists, it was said, wrote orchestral history.

RICHMOND, VA.
"The Steinway House"
WALTER D. MOSES & CO.
103 E. Broad St., Richmond, Va.
Steinway Pianos
Kimball Pianos
HAMMOND ORGANS
(Nat. Adv. in Monitor)
The Famous Capehart
RCA-Victor Radios
and Victrolas
"Oldest Music House in Virginia and the Carolinas"

In Richmond It's
Daley's
FAMOUS RESTAURANT
703 East Broad Street
RICHMOND, VA.
We have an attractive daily MENU. Also SPECIAL CLUB Meals at reasonable rate.
Old Virginia Smithfield Hams, Cooked or Raw Shipped Everywhere

Ellison & Hawes, Inc.
COAL, COKE, FUEL OIL
Fairbanks-Morse
Automatic Coal Burners
Insulating
GENERAL OFFICES
530 E. Main St., Richmond, Va.
TELEPHONE 2-4766

For years we have served MONITOR READERS, and trust our many friends will remain with us, and WE with you all for years to come.
ECLIPSE
Laundry
1519 W. Main, Richmond, Va.
Dial 5-4387—5-4388

Richmond Dairy Milk
Will PEP up the KIDDIES
Richmond Dairy
ICE-CREAM
Makes Satisfied Customers
—Ask them!
Our Delicious BUTTER Will Please You—(Moderately Priced)

Visit Our
Complete Departments
of
Quality Furniture
Furnishing
VIRGINIA Homes—46 Years
Sydnor & Hundley
108 E. Grace Richmond, Va.

'Open House Day' Recalls Glories of Old Wiscasset

Early Maine town to play host to many visitors amid relics of another era when its ships sailed the seas, bringing home wealth and romance.

WISCASSET, Maine, Aug. 9—Open House Day at Wiscasset has become a Maine tradition. For one day in the year the old village with its stately houses and towering elms near the head of Sheepscott Bay becomes the busy town that it was a century ago when returning vessels brought the wealth of the world to its feet. On Wednesday, Aug. 11, the doors of its charming homes and of its public buildings will be opened to the public.

Among the larger New England colonial towns, Wiscasset has changed but little since the late 1700's and early 1800's when most of the town's houses were built. No single benefactor is responsible for this, but a community spirit has preserved for posterity a town that is typical of the finest New England traditions.

At least 20 old houses will be open to visitors. As they enter they will be greeted by the mistress of the house dressed in a costume that has been carefully handed down for several generations. Then will follow a display of fine pieces of furniture, mantles and fireplaces of exquisite lines, glassware of rare shade and form, wall paper of ancient pattern, graceful stairways, glittering china, resplendent table glass, and gleaming massive silverware. Hallways will give glimpses of cool gardens beyond. Rare chests and carvings, old charts and maps will show that some ancestor traveled the far seas.

Once Maine's Metropolis

Few who pass quickly over Wiscasset's main thoroughfare, descend the hill to the long bridge across the Sheepscott, realize that the village was once the first place of importance in Maine. An old geography describes Portland as a town 50 miles southwest of Wiscasset. At the peak of its ocean trade 67 vessels cleared the port in a single year, and its shipyards were filled with activity.

Wiscasset was founded about 1660. Limitless forests inhabited by wild animals and Indians stretched away to the French settlements along the St. Lawrence. Indian wars terminated the first colony, but a wealthy merchant of Boston, Robert Hooper, in 1730 began the settlement of the region which the Indians called Wissacassick. Of this primitive era when the houses were log huts and a blockhouse overlooked the bay nothing remains but a few names, among them Fort Hill Street, where a church has replaced the martial structure.

After the resettlement Wiscasset began to do a brisk trade in spars and masts for the British navy, and then came the era of great prosperity at the close of the Eighteenth Century and the beginning of the Nineteenth. To this distant port the French Revolution brought fame and wealth. First came a romantic plot to free Marie Antoinette and bring her in disguise to Maine. The elaborate plan failed, of course, and today in Edgecomb, across the bay, the Marie Antoinette House awaits in vain its regal occupant. A few articles of furniture belonging to the unfortunate queen are still kept by several of the families in this region. Second came the Napoleonic era and with it wealth and the fine houses remaining today.

Prosperity Comes to Wiscasset

The turmoil in Europe provided an unprecedented demand for American goods. Lumber paid an excellent price, and the country back of Wiscasset was a land of pine and oak. Despite blockades and counter-blockades, seizures and confiscations, the citizens of Wiscasset sailed the bulk of their ships successfully into European ports and grew rich. The years of the Napoleonic era were enough to shape the architectural destinies of the town.

It was then that two of the town's largest mansions were built, the Nickels-Sortwell house and the Wood-White house. Another architectural treasure is the library. The exterior of this building has been restored recently to its original state. It was built in 1807 to house the Lincoln and Kennebec Bank, the second oldest bank in Maine, founded in 1802 to finance the constantly growing trading ventures. Among the bank's first directors was William King, the first governor of the state when Maine became independent from Massachusetts.

Among the last of the older buildings to be constructed was the red brick courthouse. In the Registry of Deeds office, Volume 1 contains what is believed to be the oldest deeds on the North American continent. Here in faded brown ink and classic penmanship are recorded some of those transactions whereby the Indian conveyed the primeval forest to the early settler. Land was cheap then. A hogshead of beans, a knife, a sleeveless coat bought tremendous tracts from the original inhabitants who had a continent for sale. On the deeds in picture writing are recorded the names of a number of Indian sagamores, chief among them the famous Samoset.

A Glimpse Into the Past

Many of those who visit Wiscasset on Open House Day would like to picture the town as it might have been on a spring morning in the early 1800's. This is not difficult to do. Bright clouds are scudding over the bay, spotlighting the wharves lined with tall-masted ships. Winding down the hill to the docks is a line of wagons creaking under great loads of lumber drawn by slow-moving oxen. In the cove where a brick smithy remains to this day the adz and maul are busy. Older houses are being moved back from the shore to less desirable locations and in their places are being erected more imposing mansions. Fine ship carpenters are adding those masterful touches to the entrance decorations which are valued so highly today. Newly planted trees are taking deeper root with the coming of spring. And over all is a bustle and movement that is missing today, for that is Wiscasset in its youth.

There are compensations, nevertheless, today. There is the dignity and stateliness that comes with age. The elms are great trees now, and they splatter deep shadows on the houses. Vines cover roofs and walls of the smaller cottages, and tremendous lilac bushes give us more enchanting views of porticoes or windows with small panes of crown glass that has become iridescent through the years. The two four-masted schooners beached on the waterfront are only gentle reminders of former glories, but the modern equivalent of the adz and maul are still active, for the boatyard constructs an occasional sailing yacht that dips gracefully into the bay on launching day when the village turns out to offer advice or assistance as the event may demand.

Of the hundreds of visitors who will crowd the village on Open House Day many will be returning for the tenth time. For them Wiscasset has opened momentarily a door to all that is best in our Colonial past.

Drawn by F. W. Saunders

Wiscasset to Open Its Doors to Visitors

Upper Left—The Courtyard of the Library. The Library Was Built in 1805 to House the Second Oldest Bank in Maine. Upper Right—The Vine-Covered Tucker-Nash Cottage Built in 1784. Center Insets—Costumes Worn by Wiscasset Hostesses on Open House Day. Lower Left—Lumber Schooners at Their Last Mooring. Lower Right—The Stately Wood-White Mansion Built During the Town's Golden Era

Federal Program Is Called Key To Flood Compacts

(Continued From Page 9)

and dam ownership, were reached on the Senate calendar on Aug. 6, but consideration was refused by several Senators, led by Senator Robert M. La Follette Jr. (Prog.) of Wisconsin.

New Compact Studied

Study of the new proposal, which would allow the States to reach new agreements without further approval from Congress, reveals that they apparently offer New Hampshire and Vermont free Connecticut River flood control. That is, if those two states, should refuse to participate in the new compact, the Secretary of War could take the necessary land for reservoir sites but the states that are in the compact, Massachusetts and Connecticut, would have to pay the bills.

Another recent development is a disposition in Congress and in Administration circles to criticize army engineer officials and Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring himself for failure to warn the state commissioners, when they were drawing up the present compacts, against insertion of provisions that run contrary to federal policy.

Army Engineers Criticised

Senator Francis T. Maloney (D) of Connecticut brought this to the Senate floor when he declared: "The state commissioners who drew up the compacts thought they were acting under the guidance of War Department officials. The Connecticut commissioners tell me these officials sat in at various meetings. Now it develops the Federal Power Commission has strong objections to various provisions in the pacts."

From other Senators it is learned that influential Administration officials are also critical of army engineers for failure to warn the state commissioners that it is contrary to federal policy to permit the states to own the dams and reservoirs.

Mr. Casey, who conducted the congressional negotiations with the Administration that led to the new resolution defends it in this wise: "This resolution offers the way to flood control. It is clear to everyone now the present pacts can't win approval here. It is true, the new resolution will require the drawing of new compacts and special sessions of the State Legislatures to approve them. But special sessions would be necessary in any event. The present compacts never could be approved in Washington without drastic reservations requiring special sessions of the Legislatures to give approval."

New Method Urged InStatistics Bureau

A request for the reorganization of the files of the Vital Statistics Department so that birth certificates may be more readily accessible, was made by Representative Chester A. Dolan of Jamaica Plain to Secretary of State Frederick W. Cook today.

Numerous complaints have been received from those seeking birth certificates in order to obtain WPA jobs, Mr. Dolan declared, to the effect that records of births filed several decades ago are apparently extremely difficult of access.

Miss Yerxa Urged for Post At State Library Division

Librarians and library clubs in Massachusetts are urging the appointment of Miss Catharine M. Yerxa as general secretary of the Massachusetts Division of Public Libraries, now that Miss E. Kathleen Jones has tendered her resignation, to take effect on Sept. 1.

Miss Yerxa has served as field assistant of the division for six years, reorganizing small town and institution libraries, outlining extension service and serving librarians and trustees in an advisory capacity.

That the qualifications for the position are far from trifling, these library workers show by reviewing Miss Jones' career before she began her 16 years of public service for the libraries and library patrons of Massachusetts.

Extensive Training

After graduating from the Newton High School and Abbot Academy she took special courses at Radcliffe College and attended Amherst library school. Then for 10 years she was first assistant in the Radcliffe College library, cataloguing and classifying the first 18,000 volumes. Her contact with the students provided an excellent background for her later work.

She was a pioneer in hospital library work, serving from 1904 to 1918 as librarian of McLean hospital, Waverley, the first institution of its kind to have a trained librarian on its staff. She gained international reputation in this period. Her war service, extending from 1918 to 1921, led her into organizing libraries in camps and military and naval hospitals. This organizing experience has proved invaluable in the extension work of the Division of Public Libraries. She also helped develop the American Merchant Marine Library Association. She is much in demand as a speaker on books and the librarians in the small towns have depended on her advice in book selection. She has been mainly instrumental in developing libraries in Massachusetts state institutions.

Keeping in mind the multiplicity of tasks required of such a worker, the necessary training and experience in dealing with trustees and libraries, the libraries affected are putting forth strong recommendations. Individual librarians and library clubs of the state, including Massachusetts Library Association, the Western Massachusetts Library Club, the Bay Path Library Club, the Cape Cod Library Club, the Charles River Library Club and the Old Dartmouth Library Club, report that they are endorsing the candidacy of Miss Catherine M. Yerxa in letters to the Board of Free Public Library Commissioners.

Before coming to the Massachusetts division of Public Libraries, Miss Yerxa was connected for 10 years with the Watertown Public Library, five years in charge of the east branch. For two years she was in charge of the circulation department of the Boston Athenaeum. She is a graduate of Pratt Institute Library School.

Division Covers Wide Field

The service of the division covers advice on all problems of library administration, surveys of libraries, work with children and schools, advice on library buildings, etc. The lending library has grown to be of great service to the libraries. It has been asserted that any one in the State may obtain any worthwhile non-fiction volume he desires to borrow through the co-operation of the division. Students and professional people unable to borrow some rare or highly specialized book from their local public library seldom fail in their quest when the local librarian applies to the division.

Whatever the outcome may be, the position has been thrown into the limelight so that both library workers and the public are beginning to realize something of the tremendous task carried on so quietly these many years.

Aiken Opposes Nationalizing Of State Resources

(Continued From Page 9)

Hampshire for approval before they became law.

Referring to Coolidge's service as President as "an administration of economic and moral soundness," Governor Aiken asserted:

"We never expected to see the day when the public debt would be enshrined and thrift sacrificed on the altar. We never expected to see the day when personal initiative and self-reliance would be regarded in high governmental circles as a crime against society."

He declared that the resolution was "favored by the Administration" and that it authorized the four states "to enter into a so-called flood control compact, provided that all reservoir sites and all power and storage rights connected with any development shall be transferred to the Federal Government." To this he added:

"It provides that if Massachusetts and Connecticut desire to enter into such a compact with Vermont and New Hampshire, that the War Department be authorized to take from Vermont and New Hampshire, without their consent, any dam sites on tributaries of the Connecticut within those states.

"This scheme seems to be so preposterous that to consider the possibility of its adoption may seem absurd to many. Yet let me say that it is a source of very real danger. Let me say again that since the introduction of the Administration plan for the states of the Connecticut Valley, it is plainly evident that we are not faced with a question of flood control or power control, but are confronted by a plan to insure to the Federal Government the domination of the people of every state through the control of every dollar's worth of natural resources within those states."

Social Work Head Named

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9 (AP)—Temple University has announced the appointment of Dr. Everett W. Duvall as associate director of the department of social group work. Dr. Duvall, a graduate of Columbia University and the University of Southern California, has been doing special research work for the All-Nations Foundation at Los Angeles, while teaching at Southern California.

Events of the Week in Maine

(Continued From Page 9)

not yet been investigated will find themselves farther than ever from realization of their hopes for assistance.

Far Down on List

Proponents of the referendum question point out that though Maine since May, 1936, has spent more than $415,000 for old-age assistance—a sum matched by the Federal Government—the state still is about at the bottom of the list of states paying old-age pensions and receiving federal aid to do it.

Siding with the Governor in his stand on the sales tax are numerous State officials, particularly those connected with the school department, who are eager to raise Maine's none-to-enviable position in public education. For years now, educators have lamented the unequal educational opportunities offered Maine youth. They see in the bill and the $500,000 a year extra that it has pledged to education rescue for the school systems of many hard-pressed towns, particularly in northern Maine, where education has been a problem hard to meet.

Large Groups Opposed

But on the other side of the fence, waging a widespread campaign against the sales tax, are the Maine Federation of Labor, the State Grange, the Maine Independent Grocers' Association, the Association Against the Sales Tax and numerous other bodies. They contend that their opposition to the sales tax does not mean they are opposed to either old-age assistance or educational equalization.

It is their opinion that the 700 per cent increase in costs of State government in the past 20 years has been much too large and that economies in government would provide a great deal, if not all, of the money necessary.

They have a champion in State Senator Roy L. Fernald (R), one of the most vigorous anti-sales tax campaigners in the State, who has contended that his own economy program, if adopted by the State Legislature, would have provided the necessary funds to continue old age assistance at least at the present level.

Inconsistency Charged

Others who view the situation fail to understand the consistency of a Legislature which on the one hand repealed the chain store tax which netted $50,000 annually and on the other hand urged enactment of a sales tax to provide more revenue.

And so the debate continues. Governor Barrows has said that if the sales tax is defeated he will not call the Legislature into special session to attempt to find a new revenue plan.

Others see a political significance to the whole argument. Two years ago under Democratic leadership the Legislature avoided the sales and income tax issues, did not act to provide the additional revenues which then were needed as much as now. Instead the State used up its contingent fund paying pensions and left the present administration with a huge deficiency bill as a result.

But the present Legislature under Republican leadership gave tacit approval to the sales tax by making old age pensions and equalization of education dependent upon it. Still, they did not definitely enact it. Instead they passed it onto the people and some don't like that at all. Democratic leaders are known to be smiling at the situation and preparing for their comeback next year.

N. H. Police Force Members Prepare To Go to 'School'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 9—Members of the force of New Hampshire's recently created State Police Department are going to "school."

The act creating the system provided that the superintendent of the force handle the matter of training the members.

George A. Colbath, state police superintendent, now announces that arrangements have been made with officials of the University of New Hampshire whereby classrooms, dormitories, and other necessary space at the university will be provided for a state police training school during the last two weeks of August and the first two weeks of September. Undoubtedly the membership of the force will be broken up into groups so that only a part of the state police officers will attend at one time with those not attending at the time doubling up on policing duties.

Marksmanship and military training are including in the school curriculum and the superintendent of the Massachusets state police will be among those to address groups at the school.

Mr. Colbath has already issued orders providing widespread changes of routes covered by members of the force. These changes provide additional coverage of so-called secondary roads and back roads. One of the objectives of a state police force was to provide patrolling of rural roads not formerly covered by the highway patrol of the Motor Vehicle Department.

Labor Day

(Continued from Page 9)

Day will carry no articles which refer to the C. I. O. or the split between that organization and the A. F. of L.

It was said that the executive council at its regular meeting on Saturday refrained from discussing any phase of the C. I. O. controversy which would command more than the usual public attention.

Leaders of the A. F. of L. unions are said to believe that the least said about the C. I. O. the better. It was learned that at the Saturday's meeting that the progress of the organization campaign conducted by special organizers was discussed at length, but no official statement was given out as to the gains.

The only official statement given out after the meeting which was presided over by William L. Connolly was a request that the Providence department stores make a more equal distribution of advertising to local newspapers. It was charged that some of the larger stores were discriminating against the Star-Tribune, which has shown a friendliness to organized labor.

'XYZ' Correspondence

XYZ correspondence is the name given to the dispatches in 1797-98 of three American commissioners to France containing the demands of Talleyrand and other members of the French Directorate as the price of respect to the United States Government.

Forrest Oakley INC.
Sportswear
Refreshing new clothes for now and early fall
1223 Connecticut Avenue
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Once Each Year
Summer
Clearance
Our shirts, ties, hose, hats and summer suits are included at
REDUCED PRICES
GROSNER
of 1325 F Street
WASHINGTON, D. C.

WOODWARD & LOTHROP
10th, 11th, F and G Streets Phone District 5300
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Prichard and Constance
AMAMI BATH CRYSTALS
38c a tin — 3 tins $1
Delicate Bath Crystals that invigorate the skin and soften the water. Refreshing and fragrantly perfumed of Old English Garden Flowers.
Bouquet Rose Geranium Verbena Cologne
TOILETRIES, AISLES 11 AND 13, FIRST FLOOR

WOODWARD & LOTHROP
10th, 11th, F and G Streets Phone District 5300
Washington, D. C.
Featuring Persian Lamb
$198 to $758
ADVANCE SELLING OF FURS
Once again—Persian Lamb plays favorite in fur fashions. We have assembled a collection outstanding in quality and price. Large or small curls, you will find them here in black, thickly furred pelts whose luster marks them as fine Persian. Outstanding styles—Swagger, Finger-tip, Princess, and Full-length coats—are being shown in our air-cooled Fur Section.
FURS, THIRD FLOOR

COOL
GOSSARD
GIRDLES
CORSETS
Miss Simplicity
$3.50-$5.00 and up
Betty Way
1323 E. St., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Next to National Theatre

The Allies Inn
Breakfast
Dinner
Luncheon
Guest Rooms
1709 NEW YORK AVENUE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Thompson's Dairy
HIGH QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS
2012 11th Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Phone Decatur 1400

Call us for Catering and Banquets
Columbia 5042-5072
FULL COURSE DINNER 50c
COLLIER INN
Other Dinners 75c, $1.00
Week Days 50c, 65c, 75c
18th and Columbia Road
Roasts, Steaks, Turkey, Chicken, etc. Our own ice cream, desserts and choice salads.
Owned and Supervised by Mrs. Collier for 16 Years
1807 COLUMBIA RD., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Telegraph Your Flower Orders
FLOWERS
The Gift of Beauty and Understanding
We take pride in offering you an individualized flower service in the modern mode.
Gude's
MAIN STORE, 1212 F ST.
Phone NAtional 4278
Other Gude Bros. Co. Flower Shops at 3103 14th Street 5015 Conn. Avenue 1124 Conn. Avenue
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Summer Suits
Now Greatly Reduced
"The Young Men's Shop"
1319-1321 F St., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Please mention The Christian Science Monitor

Model Farms Dairy
LOCALLY OWNED-OPERATED
District of Columbia authorities rate our milk as containing the highest butterfat and lowest bacteria of any pasteurized milk in Washington.
Telephone Columbia 6800
4115 Kansas Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Open from 7:15 a. m. until 7:30 p. m.
Breakfast 25c and 35c
Luncheon 35c and 50c
Dinner 50c up
17th CAFETERIA
Nancy Hempstead Depue
724 Seventeenth St. N. W.
Washington, D. C.
Air Cooled

SHADOW LAWN
Home offering research and education for those desiring rest and study; 6 miles from Washington, D. C.; booklet on request. Address
MISS W. MAY DARBY
EAST FALLS CHURCH, VIRGINIA

WHEN YOU are in the nation's capital be sure to take advantage of the services of advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor
For information telephone:
NATIONAL 2142
Hours: 2 to 4 daily, except Saturday, 2 to 1.
Monitor Advertising Information Bureau

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est. 650,000
Previous day (Exd.) 2,144,810
1937 vol. to date 282,000,270
1936 vol. to date 382,650,211

Steel and Rail Stocks Rise In Today's Market

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (AP)—Stock market leaders got a new hold on recovery today as selected steels, rails and specialties climbed fractions to 2 or more points.

Some profit selling arrived in the afternoon, but favored issues were around their tops near the final hour. Several were at their best levels for the move.

Trading slowed after a fast first hour. Transfers were at the rate of about 850,000 shares.

While there was little change in the news picture from a market standpoint, brokerage sentiment seemed to have improved considerably as revised estimates of fall business prospects were highly optimistic.

Steels Take Leadership

A break of more than 5 points in Auburn Motors, following completion of the sale of the E. L. Cord interests to a Wall Street group, was an unsettling influence at the start. There was a momentary halt in the advancing trend, but it was resumed later. Auburn stock also reduced its loss.

Prominent on the upside the greater part of the session were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, McKeesport Tin Plate, Vanadium, Interlake Iron, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Southern Railway, Great Northern, Atlantic Coast Line, Northern Pacific, Pullman, Deere, Oliver Farm, J. I. Case, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, Western Union, American Smelting, Kennecott, St. Joseph Lead, American Zinc, American Metal, Patino Mines, Loew's, Wayne Pump, American Can, Radio, Crown Cork, Foster Wheeler, Superheater, Borg Warner and American Locomotive.

General Motors was comparatively narrow although the company reported July sales to consumers and dealers were the best for that month on record.

Chrysler, on the other hand, pushed up briskly as its Plymouth plant, closed by a dispute between rival unions, reopened. The stock was ex-dividend $3.50.

Good earnings statements brought in support for Mohawk Carpet, Worthington Pump, Colgate-Palmolive and Motor Wheel.

The better action of carriers was attributed partly to the belief a wage settlement will be reached with the operating brotherhoods on about the same basis as the agreement with the non-operating organizations. Heavy wheat shipments in July, it was said, enabled some of the Southwestern roads to increase their revenues $500,000,000 to $800,000,000.

Mail orders, utilities and oils slacked momentum on the advance. Some were a shade lower.

Bond Market Quiet

Bonds jogged along an even course today in listless mid-summer trading.

Governments were a trifle easier as a whole, from 3-32s higher to 2-32s lower.

U. S. Rubber 5s rose a fraction among industrials. Slightly lower were American Telephone & Telegraph 3¼s and Bethlehem Steel 3¾s.

Railroad bonds moved narrowly. Gainers included St. Paul 5s, Great Northern 4s, New York Central 5s, Frisco 4½s and Southern 4s. Down fractions were Illinois Central 4¾s, Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s, Missouri Pacific 5s and Nickel Plate 4½s.

Utilities mostly were neglected.

International Hydro Electric 6s showed a fractional gain. Down a bit were American & Foreign Power 5s and Columbia Gas & Electric 5s.

Among foreign issues, Argentine 6s were off 3½ points at one time. German 5½s and Italian 7s moved higher.

The Government bond market quietly absorbed reports the Treasury may suspend special bill offerings after this week, due to its cash balance of well over $1,000,000,000 and aid from proceeds of "Baby Bonds" sales and social security tax collections.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (AP)—Taking a cue from the big board the curb market moved forward today.

Joining in the advance were selected industrials, metals and utilities.

Cord Corp. moved higher as the market absorbed the news that E. L. Cord had sold his dominant stock interest in the company to a banking group which, it was reported, would not reoffer the shares to the public.

Other gainers included Consolidated Steel, Aluminum Co. of America, St. Regis Paper and Technicolor. American Cyanamid "B" was off a fraction.

Among the utilities, fractional gains were shown by Electric Bond & Share common and preferred, and Cities Service. Arkansas Natural Gas and Niagara Hudson Power were off slightly.

Selling higher among mining and metals were Hollinger Gold, New Jersey Zinc, Hudson Bay Mining, and Eagle Picher. Pantepec advanced in the oil division, and Gulf Oil dipped a fraction.

Water Bonds

Reported by Swart, Brent & Co., Inc.

	Rate	Mat'y	Bid	Asked
Alabama Wat Ser	5	1967	99¼	101¼
Amer W W & E	5	1975	98	101·
*Birmingham Water	5½	1964	103½	106¼
Calif Wat Ser	4	1961	100¾	102¼
Cons Wat of Utica	4½	1958	94¾	97¼
Cons Wat of Utica	5	1958	97	100
Davenport Water	5	1961	106¾	...
*East St. L Water	5	1942	100¼	103¾
†East St. L Water	6	1940	103½	105½
*Greenwich W G	5	1952	99	101
Mount'n Con Wat	5	1956	93	...
*New Rochelle Wat	5	1951	78	82
*New Rochelle Wat	5½	1951	82½	85½
New York Wat Ser	5	1951	93¼	96¾
Ohio Water Ser	5	1956	97	100
So Pitts Wat	5	1955	102	...
Scr Spr Br W Ser	5	1967	93½	96½
South Bay Cons	5	1950	74¼	77¼
*Terre Haute	6	1949	103½	106¼
Ter'e Haute	5	1944	101	102
Union Water Ser	5½	1951	101¼	103¼
Westmoreland Wat	5	1962	101½	103½
West Va Water	4	1961	99¾	102¼
Western N Y Wat	5½	1950	98	101
Western N Y Wat	5	1951	93¾	97½
Wichita Water	6	1949	104	...

*Series A. †Series B. ‡Series D.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
56	44½	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	49½	49½	49½	Aug 3
84½	63¾	Acme Steel (4)	2	63¾	63¼	63¾	+ ¾
22¾	15	Adams Exp (.30g)	7	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
28¾	23½	Adams-Millis (3)	2	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ¾
36	26	Addressograph (1.40)	1	33½	33½	33½	+ ¾
4¾	3	Advance Rumely	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
80¼	64½	Air Reduction (1a)	1	71¾	71¾	71¾	— ¼
3¼	2½	Air-Way El Ap	5	2¼	2¼	2¼	
18¾	11	Alaska Jun (.60a)	9	12	12	12	+ ⅛
3¾	3¾	Alleghany	12	3½	3¾	3½	+ ⅛
53½	33	Allegh pf xw	1	33	33	33	Aug 7
50¾	34½	Allegh pf $30 ww	4	36	35	36	Aug 4
50	34	Allegh pf $40 ww	1	37	37	37	Jul 28
32½	26	Allen pr pf	5	27	26	27	Aug 6
48¾	30½	Alleg Sti (1.20g)	1	35	35	35	+ ¼
27½	17¼	Allen Indust (1)	5	19¼	18¾	18¾	Aug 6
258½	215	Allied Ch & Dye (6)	3	235½	235	235	
33½	20	Allied Mills (2g)	5	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ¾
21¾	15	Allied Stores (.30a)	14	20¾	20½	20¾	
85	74	Allied Stores pf (5)	3	77	77	77	—3
83½	57	Allis-Ch Mfg (1g)	13	60¼	60¾	60¾	+ ½
39¾	22½	Alpha P Cem (1)	6	23	21½	23	— ½
6¾	4¼	Amal Leather	8	6¼	6	6	
52¾	34¼	Amal Leather pf (3)	2	38¾	38¾	38¾	Aug 5
114¾	80	Amerada (3)	1	95	95	95	— ½
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (2½g)	3	95	95	95	Aug 6
41¾	30½	Am Bank Note (¾g)	2	37¾	37¼	37¾	— ¾
80¾	57¼	Am Brake Sh (1¼g)	1	65½	65½	65½	— ¼
121	90¼	Am Can (4a)	14	111	109	111	+2
174	153½	Am Can pf (7)	1	158	158	158	Aug 7
71	46	Am Car & Fdy (¾g)	6	52	51½	51½	Aug 5
104½	77	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	2	79½	79½	79½	Aug 6
32¾	28	Am Ch & Cable (½g)	13	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ¼
148	116	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	2	132	132	132	
108½	98	Am Chicle (4a)	3	107	107	107	Jul 29
23¾	13¾	Am Colortype	4	15¾	15½	15½	Aug 4
30¾	20½	Am Comi Alcohol	1	24½	24½	24½	+ ½
33¾	25	Am Crystl Sug (3¾g)	2	27	26¾	27	+ ⅜
13½	5¾	Am Encaustic Tiling	14	8¾	8¼	8½	+ ¼
17	10½	Am European	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
13¾	6½	Am & Foreign Pow	10	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
58½	37	Am & For P 6$ pf	1	48½	48½	48½	+2
68¾	45	Am & For P $7 pf	3	58½	58	58½	+ 1½
38½	18½	Am & For P 2 pf	2	27¾	27½	27¾	+ ⅜
21	14¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
11¼	5¾	Am Hide & Leather	12	8¼	7¾	7¾	— ½
55¾	36¾	Am Hide & L pf (3)	1	43¼	43¼	43¼	+ ¾
52¾	40¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	3	44½	44	44½	+1¼
4¾	2½	Am Ice	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
27¾	17½	Am Ice pf (1g)	4	25¼	25	25¼	+ ⅛
17¾	12¼	Am International	3	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
58¾	37	Am Locomotive	13	48½	47¾	48	+2
125	101¼	Am Locomotive pf	1	114½	114½	114½	+ ½
29¾	17¾	Am M & Fdy (¾g)	4	20	19¾	20	Aug 7
13¾	7¾	Am M & Met (.45g)	5	9	8¾	8¾	Aug 6
68¾	43¼	Am Metal (¾g)	38	58	57	58	+1¼
129½	112	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	1	117	117	117	Jul 23
18½	7	Am Power & Light	4	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅛
87½	49½	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	4	65¾	65½	65½	+ ½
72½	40¼	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	2	56¾	56¾	56¾	+ ¾
29½	18¾	Am Rad & St S (.60)	41	22¼	21¾	22	
45¼	31½	Am Roll Mill (1.10g)	57	40½	40¾	40¼	+ ¼
36	26¾	Am Safety Ras (2)	3	28⅞	28½	28⅞	+ ⅜
29	22¼	Am Seating (¾g)	1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
105¾	79⅝	Am Smelt & R (2¼g)	26	98	97¼	98	+1¼
154	138½	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	2	144	144	144	Aug 6
67½	53¼	Am Snuff (3a)	8	56½	56½	56½	Aug 5
73¼	48¾	Am Stl Fdrs (1½g)	13	56½	55½	56⅜	+¾
26½	15¾	Am Stores (1¼g)	3	17	17	17	+ ⅛
56⅜	37	Am Sugar Ref (2)	4	43	43	43	
143¾	124½	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	6	126	126	126	Aug 6
25⅞	21½	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	
187	159¾	Am Tel & Tel (9)	5	171¼	170¾	170¾	+ ⅜
99	73¾	Am Tobacco (5)	*1	80	79¾	79¾	—1
99⅞	74½	Am Tobacco B (5)	*2	82	81¾	82	— ⅛
150½	128¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	2	137	137	137	+ ½
20½	11⅝	Am Type Founders	7	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅜
29½	15¼	Am Wat Wks (.60g)	30	20¾	20	20¾	+ ⅜
107	88	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	2	94	93	94	Aug 2
14⅜	7¾	Am Woolen	4	11⅛	11	11	
79	54½	Am Woolen pf (3k)	5	70½	69	69·	—1½
20	6¾	Am Zinc L & S	65	17¾	16¾	17¾	+ ¼
105	100	Am Zinc L & S pf	1	175	175	175	—10
79¾	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¾g)	2	73	71	73	+3½
69½	47¾	Anaconda (¾g)	115	63⅜	62⅞	62¾	— ¼
97	72	Anaconn W&C (2½g)	1	85½	85½	85½	+ ½
24¾	18	Anchor Cap (.80g)	2	23	23	23	
37½	18	Andes Copper	2	26½	26¾	26¾	Aug 5
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Aug 3
46	39¾	Arch-Dan-M (1½g)	9	41⅞	41½	41⅞	Aug 6
111	106	Armour Del pf (7)	1	109½	109½	109½	Aug 7
13¾	7	Armour Ill (.55g)	29	12	11¾	11⅞	
99½	81¾	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	2	90½	90½	90½	Aug 6
126	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	105	105	105	Aug 6
70½	54¾	Armstrong Ck (1½g)	*20	63¼	62¾	62⅞	+ ¼
16¼	11	Arnold Const (¾g)	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅜
17¾	8¾	Artloom	1	11	11	11	+ ¼
24¾	15¾	Assd Dry Goods	6	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅜
101	87	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	87	87	87	Aug 3
125	112	Assd D G 2 pf (3½k)	*1	112	112	112	Jun 1
57½	49¾	Associates Invest (3)	1	51	51	51	— ⅛
94¾	69½	Atch T & S F (2g)	12	80¼	79¼	79¾	+1¼
104	93	Atchison pf (5)	2	99	98¾	99	— ½
55½	44⅛	Atl Coast Line	6	52	51	51	+ ½
29	16	Atl Gulf & W In	1	14½	14½	14½	—1½
44	20¾	Atl G & W In pf	1	23	23	23	+2¼
37	27¼	Atl Refining (1)	8	29	28⅝	28⅞	— ⅛
116½	107	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	110	110	110	Aug 3
18½	15	Atlas Corp (.80)	17	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
52⅝	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	Aug 7
94	68½	Atlas Pwdr (2½g)	1	79½	79½	79½	+ ¼
18¼	11⅜	Atlas Tack (½g)	2	13	12⅝	12⅝	Aug 5
36¾	13½	Auburn Auto	24	18	15	17½	—2⅝
9½	5⅝	Austin Nichols	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
9¼	5⅝	Aviation Corp	10	7	6⅞	6⅞	

—B—

11¼	4¾	Baldwin Loco	13	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
9½	4⅜	Baldwin Loco asd	9	5	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
120	70	Baldwin Loco pf	4	88¼	87	87	Aug 5
120	73½	Baldwin Loco pf asd	3	90¾	90	90¼	+2
40½	20¾	Balt & Ohio	29	28¼	27⅞	28⅛	+ ⅜
47¾	27¾	Balt & Ohio pf	1	33	33	33	+1¼
45	38½	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	44½	44½	44½	Aug 7
43¾	27⅝	Barber Co (¼g)	5	31⅜	30¾	31⅜	+ ⅝
32	22	Barker Bros	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ¼
35¼	23½	Barnsdall (1)	18	25⅝	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
20¼	13⅞	Bayuk C (.56¼g)	2	15¾	15½	15½	— ⅛
28¾	21½	Beatrice Cr (1a)	1	25½	26½	25½	+1¼
105¾	101	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	103½	103½	103½	+ ½
114¾	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	113¾	113¾	113¾	+1½
15¾	11¼	Belding-Hem (1)	5	13¼	12⅞	13¼	+ ¼
88½	84	Belg N R pf (8.24e)	1	88½	88½	88½	Aug 4
30½	18½	Bendix Aviat (¼g)	9	20½	20¼	20½	— ¼
23¾	20¾	Benef In Ln (1.32½g)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
62¾	47½	Best & Co (2½a)	1	58	58	58	Aug 6
108½	73	Beth Steel (2½g)	100	101¾	99¾	101¾	+1¾
20	17	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	5	18½	18¼	18¼	Aug 7
129½	108	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	120¼	120	120¼	+2¾
69¾	51½	Bigelow-San (3g)	3	66	65	66	Aug 5
38	24	Black & Decker (¾g)	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	Aug 6
29½	22	Blaw-Knox (.45g)	4	24¾	24⅜	24½	— ⅛
49¾	27½	Boeing Airplane	6	36	35¼	35¼	+ ⅝
48¼	37	Bohn Alum (3)	1	45½	45½	45½	
28	21½	Borden (1.60)	13	24⅞	24¾	24¾	
47	38⅞	Borg-Warner (2)	53	47½	46¼	47⅛	+ ⅜
15¾	8¼	Boston & Maine	4	9½	9½	9½	— ¼
4½	1⅛	Botany C-M A	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jul 30
23¼	15	Bridgpt Brass (.40g)	3	18⅜	18¼	18¼	
59½	39¼	Briggs Mfg (1½g)	9	46¼	45¼	45¾	+ ¾
53½	41¾	Briggs & Strat (3)	1	49	49	49	Aug 6
47	39½	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	3	40	40	40	Aug 7
8	2¾	Bklyn & Queens T	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Aug 7
38½	15½	Bklyn & Q T pf	2	17⅝	17¾	17⅝	Aug 6
53	18½	Bklyn-Man T (2½g)	6	22¾	22⅜	22¾	
102¼	62½	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	7	65½	64½	65	+ ⅜
52¾	26½	Bklyn U Gas (2.30g)	3	29¾	29½	29½	— ⅜
50	43½	Brown Shoe (3)	1	45½	45½	45½	Jul 27
24½	16¾	Brunswick-Balke	6	18½	18	18¼	+1
25¼	14¾	Bucyrus-Erie	9	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅜
14¾	7½	Budd Mfg	38	10⅝	10	10⅛	
13	7¼	Budd Wheel (.20g)	3	8⅝	8½	8½	+ ⅛
45¼	36¾	Bullard Co (1)	18	58⅝	57	58	+1
65¼	50¼	Bulova Watch (4a)	18	58⅝	57	58	+1
18¾	16¼	Burlington Mills (1)	6	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
35⅝	22½	Burr Ad Ma (.65g)	9	29⅝	29	29	+ ⅛
11¾	4½	Bush Terminal	2	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
39	15	Bush Term 7% deb	1	21½	21½	21½	Jul 29
18¼	12¾	Butler Bros (.60)	5	16⅜	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅛
34½	28¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	3	32½	32¼	32½	+ ⅛
9¼	4½	Butte Cop & Zinc	79	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
33¾	17⅛	Byers Co	3	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
34⅜	25¼	Byron Jackson (1g)	7	30⅝	29⅛	29½	Aug 6

—C—

48¼	35¼	Calif Pack (1½a)	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	Aug 3
51½	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	51½	51½	51½	Jul 28
6½	2¾	Callahan Z-Ld	76	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
20½	12	Calumet & Hec (¾g)	40	16⅞	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
37⅜	24	Campbell Wy (1)	4	32¼	32	32	+ ¼
38¼	23½	Can Dry Ginger Ale	9	25½	24¾	24¾	+ ⅛
17½	11⅜	Canadian Pacific	9	13⅜	13½	13½	— ⅛
61½	44	Cannon Mills (1g)	2	46½	46	46½	+ ½
18½	13¾	Cap Adm A (⅛g)	5	15	14¾	14¾	Aug 4
38¾	30	Carpenter Stl (1.35g)	2	30⅞	30¾	30¾	+ ⅛
9½	6¾	Carriers & G (.10g)	5	7½	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
191¾	138	Case (J I)	9	185	183	183	—1
100	85	Caterpil Tractr (2)	3	99¾	99¾	99¾	+ ⅛
105	102½	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	5	104	104	104	Jul 27
41¼	26¾	Celanese (1½g)	32	39⅝	38½	38½	— ⅛
115	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	2	110	110	110	
48¼	34½	Celotex (.80g)	2	41	41	41	— ⅛
39½	30	Cent Aguir (1½a)	2	30⅝	30½	30½	+ ⅛
13⅝	6½	Cent Fdy	26	8½	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
41¾	18	Cent RR NJ	5	20½	20½	20½	— ¾
44¾	11	Cent Violeta Sug	4	12½	12½	12½	Aug 6
14½	6½	Century Rib M (.30g)	4	10½	10	10¼	Jul 21
85⅝	60	Cerro de Pasco (4)	9	78¾	75¾	76	+ ⅜
23¾	11½	Certain-teed	1	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
63½	35½	Champ Pap & F (2)	7	57½	57½	57½	Aug 4
48	14½	Checker Cab	4	20½	18¾	20¼	+ ⅜
68⅞	50¼	Ches & Ohio (2.80a)	19	53⅞	53	53	+ ⅛
100	91	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	94	94	94	—3½
90½	67	Ches Corp (3)	4	73	70½	71⅝	+1½
4¾	3½	Chi & N Ill	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
13½	6½	Chi & N Ill pf	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ¼
3	2¾	Chi & N W	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Aug 7
20½	9¼	Chi & N W pf	1	11½	11½	11½	Aug 6
4	2	Chi Ot West	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
18¾	8¾	Chi Ot West pf	2	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
33	24¼	Chi Mail Or (1¾g)	*2	26¼	26	26	+ ⅝
3¼	1⅝	Chi M St P & P	12	2	1⅞	1⅞	
7¼	3¼	Chi M St P & P pf	2	4½	4	4	— ⅛
33	21	Chi Pneu T	3	25¼	25	25	
61	35	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	1	40½	40½	40½	Aug 6
3	3	Chi Rk Is & P	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	Aug 7
8¾	3⅞	C R I & P 6% pf	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	Aug 7
6¾	4⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Aug 6
27½	14	Chi Yell Cab (1¾g)	3	14¼	14¼	14¼	Aug 6
23½	18¾	Chick Cot Oil	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	9¼	Childs Co	5	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
136¼	94	Chrysler (7g)	*86	115¾	114	115⅜	+1¾
21¾	17¼	City Ice & F (3)	2	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	Aug 6
10⅝	6¾	City Stores	10	8¾	8¼	8¾	+ ⅜
47¼	33¼	Clark Equip (1.80)	14	46½	46	46¼	+ ½
47	35	Clev Graph Br (1g)	4	46½	46¾	46½	+ ½
39¾	23¾	Cluett Peabody (1)	3	27½	27¼	27¼	
170½	122½	Coca-Cola (3)	1	150	150	150	
89	56½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58½	58½	58½	Aug 3
58¾	17¾	Colgate-Palm (1½)	30	18¾	17⅝	18⅛	+ ⅜
104½	102	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	103	103	103	
63¾	47½	Coll & Atk (2a)	11	54½	53½	54½	+2½
61¾	31	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	5	37	36¾	36¾	+ ⅛
32	28¼	Colum Br Sy A (.60g)	2	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ⅛
31½	29¾	Col Br Sy B (.60g)	*	29¾	29¾	29¾	Aug 3
30¾	10	Colum G&El (.20g)	35	14½	13¾	13¾	
106	80	Colum G&El pf A (6)	3	93	93¾	93	+ ¾
39½	28¼	Colum Pict vtc(1a)	8	28½	28½	28½	Aug 5
46½	38½	Colum Pict pf (3¾)	1	42	42	42	Jul 26
138¾	111	Colum Carbon (4a)	2	123	122¾	123	+ ⅛
69¼	56¾	Comi Credit (4)	33	66	65½	65¾	+ ⅛
114	100	Comi Credit pf (4¼)	1	109	109	109	+1
80¾	63¼	Comi Invest Tr (4)	40	68½	66	66	+ ⅛
120	103¾	Comi I Tr cv pf (4¼)	2	106½	106½	106½	Aug 5
21¾	13	Comi Solv (.60)	26	14¾	13¾	14⅛	+ ⅛
19½	11½	Conde Nast	2	11⅞	11¾	11¾	Aug 6
46½	34	Congoleum-Nairn (3)	3	37½	37¼	37½	— ¼
19¼	12¾	Congress Cigar	2	15	15	15	Jul 30
23¾	19¾	Consol Aircraft	1	22½	22½	22½	+ ½
18¾	9¾	Consol Cigar	1	11¼	11⅛	11⅞	— ⅛
13½	8½	Consol Coal	4	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅝
40¾	31½	Consol Edison (1½g)	14	37¼	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅝
108	99½	Consol Edison pf (5)	2	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝	
8¾	2½	Consol Film	1	3	3	3	
18¾	10	Consol Film pf	1	13	13	13	+ ¼
13½	8⅝	Consol Laundries	1	9¼	9½	9¼	Aug 5
17¾	14½	Consol Oil (.80a)	37	15⅞	15⅝	15¾	
106⅝	104	Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	4	104⅜	104	104	Aug 6
15⅜	4½	Consol RR Cuba pf	2	6¾	6½	6¾	Aug 7
1⅝	⅝	Consol Textile	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	
37⅝	20¾	Container Corp (1.20)	2	29¾	29½	29¾	+ ⅛
37⅞	18½	Cont Baking A	3	24	23¾	24	— ⅛
5¼	2½	Cont Baking B	4	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
109¾	81	Cont Baking pf (8)	1	92½	92½	92½	Aug 7
69¼	50	Cont Can (3)	8	58¾	58	58	
25¾	18⅛	Cont Diam Fib (1g)	3	18¾	18½	18½	— ⅛
42¾	35⅝	Cont

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Use of Gold Hoard Urged to Reduce Soaring U. S. Debt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9—A recipe for cutting down the national debt, based on using the present gold hoard, was presented this week-end by six Republican members of the House Committee on Banking and Currency.

Representatives Charles L. Gifford and Robert Luce of Massachusetts, Hamilton Fish of N. Y., D. A. White of Ohio, and Fred L. Crawford and Jesse P. Wolcott of Michigan, urged that the gold now buried in Kentucky soil be exhumed, that no more gold be bought, and that the yellow metal be applied to the reduction of the national debt "as rapidly as may be done without inflation."

Today's treasury statement showed a total in gold assets of $12,475,271,706.15. "Inactive gold," however, mounts to $1,243,849,083.97. This sum, at least, the group believes, should be subtracted from the public debt.

Treasury officials met the Republican statement with some skepticism, pointing out that part of the gold is necessary as a currency reserve, that of the "a mark-up" resulting from devaluation of the dollar a substantial sum was intended to be used for reducing the national debt as soon as its necessity as a stabilization fund is removed.

The Republican statement follows:

"The United States has come to have in its treasury nearly twelve and a half billion dollars' worth of gold, more than half of all the gold in the world. Before the buying began five billion was found to be ample for our needs.

"The inactive gold serves no useful purpose whatever, but if applied to the reduction of the public debt would save the taxation now necessary to pay interest on bonds for borrowing money to buy the gold to be buried.

"We pay for gold nearly if not quite twice the average cost of production. A large part of the huge profit accrues to the advantage of countries owing us big debts they will not even reduce.

"In view of these things we, Republican members of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, protest against any further purchase of gold until by international agreement currencies are harmonized; we demand that the gold now entombed in Kentucky be applied to the reduction of the public debt, or, as rapidly as may be done without inflation, be otherwise returned to use for the welfare of mankind."

Over $8,827,000 Paid U. S. By Savings and Loan Groups

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The United States Government has been paid a cumulative total of more than $8,827,000 in dividends on its investments in savings, building and loan associations, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board announces after receipt of a preliminary report of dividends from these associations for the first half of 1937.

This sum includes $4,995,472 received by the Home Owners' Loan Corporation from investments in Federal Savings and Loan Associations and other qualified thrift institutions that are members of the Federal Home Loan Bank System, as authorized by Congress in 1935, and $3,876,262 received by the United States Treasury from investments in Federal Savings and Loan Associations, authorized in 1933.

Federal Payments

Federal Savings and Loan Associations have paid the Government a cumulative total of $8,092,808 in dividends. For the 1937 January to June period, Federal associations alone have forwarded $3,102,377 to the HOLC and the Treasury. Their current dividend rate is approximately 3.7 per cent. State-chartered associations, in which laser sums were invested, paid HOLC an aggregate of more than $423,842 for the half year, at an earning rate in excess of 3.6 per cent.

The investments were made to enable State-chartered and Federal Savings and Loan Associations more quickly to meet their local demands for long-term loans for the purchase, construction, repair and refinancing of homes, largely before the present tide of recovery had set in. The recent revival of home building in many parts of the country has coincided with the expanded activity of these associations.

At the same time, more ample funds are being received from private investors, making further investment by the Government unnecessary.

Treasury Investment

From 1933 to 1935, the Treasury invested $49,300,000 in shares in some 650 federal associations, $1,116,300 of which has since been retired. From September, 1935, to June 30 of this year, HOLC invested $150,368,400 in 940 federal associations, some of which had previously obtained Treasury capital, and $32,864,600 in 203 state-chartered thrift associations. The aggregate of Treasury and HOLC funds invested in savings, building and loan associations was $231,216,700 in June 30.

Teh law provides for the gradual retirement of those Government investments through repurchase by the associations, beginning within five years from the dates on which the subscriptions were made.

Unemployment Is Lower by 100,000 Persons in June

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Unemployment in the United States declined by more than 100,000 persons during June, compared with May to a total of 6,082,000, according to the National Industrial Conference Board.

Total employment in all fields of private enterprise and in permanent government bureaus aggregating 46,910,000 persons in June showed a net advance over the total for May of 167,000. The number of persons employed in nonagricultural activities aggregated 35,300,000 persons during the month and was practically unchanged in relation to the total in May. Agricultural employment increased by more than 160,000 persons.

Employment in manufacturing declined 289,000 persons during the month, but advances primarily in agriculture and construction, and, to a lesser extent, in other fields more than compensated for the downturn.

The unemployment total in June was 2,251,000 less than in the same month last year. During the 12 months the conference board estimates a reabsorption of 2,843,000 persons into the nation's employed labor force. The total labor force was estimated to have increased by 592,000 persons in the interim.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	3⅜s '43-40 June	105.29	105.20	105.29
4	3¼s '41	106.23	106.23	106.23
1	3⅜s '47-43	107.30	107.20	107.30
3	3¼s '45-43	106.30	106.29	106.29
5	3¼s '46-44	107	106.28	106.28
1	4s '54-44	112.18	112.18	112.18
1	2¾s '47-45	103.11	102.11	102.11
		105	104.31	104.31
55	3s '48-46	105.22	105.22	105.22
2	3½s '49-46	117	117	117
2	4¼s '52-47	101.12	101.19	101.21
2	2¾s '51-48	99.4	99.2	99.2
6	2½s '53-49	100.20	100.20	100.20
10	2¾s '54-51	101.17	101.15	101.15
38	2¾s '60-56	100.16	100.16	100.16
1	2¾s '59-56			

Federal Farm Mortgage

1	3s '47-42	104.6	104.6	104.6

Home Owners' Loan

5	2¾s '49-39	101.10	101.9	101.9
2	2¼s '44-42	100.29	100.29	100.29
11	3s '52-44	103.2	103.2	103.2

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
4	Adams Exp 4s '48	101½	101½	101½
5	Adams Exp 4½s '46	102½	102½	102½
1	Alleghany 5s '44	95	95	95
24	Alleghany 5s '50 st	62½	61½	62½
3	Allegh & West 4s '98	93¾	93¾	93¾
1	Allied Strs 4½s '50	100½	100½	100½
4	Allied Strs 4½s '51	98¾	98½	98¾
16	Am & For P 5s 2030	80½	80	80
1	Am Ice 5s '53	99	99	99
41	AmIGChem 5½s '49	107¼	106¾	107
1	Am T&T 4½s '43	112½	113½	112½
17	Am T&T 3¼s '56	100	99¾	99¾
15	Am T&T cv 4¼s '39	100¼	100⅛	100⅛
24	Am T&T 3½s '61	106⅛	106	106⅛
	Anaconda Cp 4½s '50			
1	Ang C Nitra deb '67	36¾	36¾	36¾
2	Arm Del 4s '57	98½	98½	98½
4	Arm Del 4s '55	98¾	98¾	98¾
13	AT&SF 4s '95 st	108¾	108¾	108¾
1	AT&SF 4s '95	111¼	111¼	111¼
	AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	105¼	105¼	105¼
1	AT&SF 4s 1995-'55	107	107	107
2	AT&SF T Sh L 4s '58	104½	104½	104½
1	A C Line 5s '45	71¾	71¾	71¾
	Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	77½	76¾	77¼
17	B&O rfg 5s '95	76½	76	76½
7	B & O 5s '96 F	76¼	76	76
1	B&O 5s 2000 D	76¼	76	76
38	B&O cv 4½s '60	86	86	86
3	B&O 4s '48	104¾	104¾	104¾
3	B&OA&PLE&WV '41	103	102¾	103¾
12	B&O 4s S W '50	100	100	100
2	Bell Tel 5s '60.C	126¼	126⅛	126⅛
8	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	105⅝	105⅛	105⅝
34	Beth Stl 3¾s '66	97⅝	97¼	97⅝
	BotConMills 6½s '34	23	22¼	22¼
	Brklyn Edis 3¼s '66	101	101	101
1	Brklyn Edis 3¼s '68	88¼	88¼	88¼
4	Brklyn Un El 4s '50	102	102½	101½
	Brklyn Un Gas 5s '50	94	94	94
3	Bklyn Union Gas 5s '57 B	106¼	106	106
2	Buf R&P 4½s '57	75½	75½	75½
1	Bush Term 5s '55	58½	58½	58½
5	Cal Pack 5s '40	104	104	104
3	Camag Sug 7s '42 ct	23	23	23
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	114	114	114
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	114⅜	114?	114⅜
5	Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	116¼	116¼	116¼
1	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	118⅜	118⅜	118⅜
3	Can Pac 5s '54	107¼	107¼	107¼
4	Can Pac 4½s '60	103	103	103
	Can Pac 4s perp	94½	94⅜	94½
2	Caro C & O 5s '38	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Carriers & Gen 5s '50	100¾	100¾	100¾
8	Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	14	14	14
1	Cen Ga 1st 5s '45	79½	79½	79½
2	Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	103	102¾	103
1	Cen Pac 5s '60	95	94½	95
9	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	100½	100½	100½
6	Cen RR NJ 5s '87	50⅞	50½	50⅞
5	Cen Steel 8s '41	121½	121½	121½
12	Certain-td 5½s '48	85	84¾	85
1	Champn P&P 4½s '50	107	107	107
3	C & O 4½s '92	121¾	121¾	121¾
1	Chi & Alton 3s '49	50	50	50
11	CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	117	117	117
8	CB&Q 4½s '77	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
8	CB&Q gen 4s '58	112	111⅞	112
1	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	39¾	39¾	39¾
4	Chi G W 5½s '49	36½	36½	36½
1	Chi I & L 6s '68	15½	15	15½
2	Chi I & L 4s '47	25	25	25
5	CM&SP 4½s '89E	50½	50½	50½
7	CM&SP gen 4s '89	49½	48¾	48¾
36	CM&P & Pac 4s '75	23¾	23½	23½
11	CM&St P aj 5s 2000	8	7¾	7¾
2	Chi NW gen 5s '87	38½	38½	38½
17	Chi & NW cv 4¾s '49	15¼	15¼	15¼
5	CRI & P 4½s '52A	16½	16½	16½
2	CRI & P 4½s'52A ct	15¼	15¼	15¼
1	CRI&P cv 4½s '60	10½	10½	10½
3	CRI&P 4s '88	32¼	32¼	32¼
1	CRI&P 4s '88 ct	31½	31½	31½
2	CRI&P rfg 4s '34	17	17	17
2	CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	15	15	15
6	Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
1	Chi & W Ind 4s '52	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	Ang C Nitra deb '67	36¾	36¾	36¾
2	Arm Del 4s '57	98½	98½	98½
4	Arm Del 4s '55	98¾	98¾	98¾
13	AT&SF 4½s '48	108¾	108¾	108¾
	AT&SF 4s '95	111¼	111¼	111¼
	AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	105¼	105¼	105¼
1	AT&SF 4s 1995-'55	107	107	107
2	AT&SF T Sh L 4s '58	104½	104½	104½
1	A C Line 5s '45	71¾	71¾	71¾
	Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	77½	76¾	77¼
17	B&O rfg 5s '95	76½	76	76½
7	B & O 5s '96 F	76¼	76	76
1	B&O 5s 2000 D	76¼	76	76
38	B&O cv 4½s '60	86	86	86
3	B&O 4s '48	104¾	104¾	104¾
3	B&OA&PLE&WV '41	103	102¾	103¾
12	B&O 4s S W '50	100	100	100
2	Bell Tel 5s '60.C	126¼	126⅛	126⅛
8	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	105⅝	105⅛	105⅝
34	Beth Stl 3¾s '66	97⅝	97¼	97⅝
	BotConMills 6½s '34	23	22¼	22¼
2	Brklyn Edis 3¼s '66	101	101	101
1	Brklyn Edis 3¼s '68	88¼	88¼	88¼
4	Brklyn Un El 4s '50	102	102½	101½
	Brklyn Un Gas 5s '50	94	94	94
3	Bklyn Union Gas 5s '57 B	106¼	106	106
2	Buf R&P 4½s '57	75½	75½	75½
1	Bush Term 5s '55	58½	58½	58½
5	Cal Pack 5s '40	104	104	104
3	Camag Sug 7s '42 ct	23	23	23
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	114	114	114
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	114⅜	114?	114⅜
5	Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	116¼	116¼	116¼
1	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	118⅜	118⅜	118⅜
3	Can Pac 5s '54	107¼	107¼	107¼
4	Can Pac 4½s '60	103	103	103
	Can Pac 4s perp	94½	94⅜	94½
2	Caro C & O 5s '38	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Carriers & Gen 5s '50	100¾	100¾	100¾
8	Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	14	14	14
1	Cen Ga 1st 5s '45	79½	79½	79½
2	Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	103	102¾	103
1	Cen Pac 5s '60	95	94½	95
9	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	100½	100½	100½
6	Cen RR NJ 5s '87	50⅞	50½	50⅞
5	Cen Steel 8s '41	121½	121½	121½
12	Certain-td 5½s '48	85	84¾	85
1	Champn P&P 4½s '50	107	107	107
3	C & O 4½s '92	121¾	121¾	121¾
1	Chi & Alton 3s '49	50	50	50
11	CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	117	117	117
8	CB&Q 4½s '77	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
8	CB&Q gen 4s '58	112	111⅞	112
1	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	39¾	39¾	39¾
4	Chi G W 5½s '49	36½	36½	36½
1	Chi I & L 6s '68	15½	15	15½
2	Chi I & L 4s '47	25	25	25
5	CM&SP 4½s '89E	50½	50½	50½
7	CM&SP gen 4s '89	49½	48¾	48¾
36	CM&P & Pac 4s '75	23¾	23½	23½
11	CM&St P aj 5s 2000	8	7¾	7¾
2	Chi NW gen 5s '87	38½	38½	38½
17	Chi & NW cv 4¾s '49	15¼	15¼	15¼
5	CRI & P 4½s '52A	16½	16½	16½
2	CRI & P 4½s'52A ct	15¼	15¼	15¼
1	CRI&P cv 4½s '60	10½	10½	10½
3	CRI&P 4s '88	32¼	32¼	32¼
1	CRI&P 4s '88 ct	31½	31½	31½
2	CRI&P rfg 4s '34	17	17	17
2	CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	15	15	15
6	Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
1	Chi & W Ind 4s '52	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	Chi Gt W 4s '59	30	30	30
1	Chi Gt W rfg 5s '34	39¾	39¾	39¾
1	Interlake Iron 4s '47	110¼	110¼	110¼
8	Int Agric 5s '42 ct	63¾	63¾	63¾
1	Int Cl Nor rf 5s '52	11½	11½	11½
8	Int Cl Nor 1st 6s '52	71½	71½	71½
1	Int Cl Nor 5s '56 D	34½	34½	34½
10	Int Hydro El 6s '44	84¼	84¼	84¼
3	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	78½	78½	78½
1	Int Paper 5s '55	99½	99½	99½
84	Int T&T cv 4½s '39	94	93⅝	94
10	Int T&T 5s '55	72½	72½	72½
19	Int T&T 5s '55	77¼	76¾	77
11	JamesF&Clea 4s '59	93¼	93	93
1	Jns&LaughSt4½s '61	104½	104½	104½
9	K C South 5s '50	84	83¼	83¼
1	Kings Co Elev 4s '49	97¾	97¾	97¾
2	Kresge Found 4s '45	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
10	Lac Gas 5s '39	97	96⅞	96⅞
1	L E & West 3s '47	99	99	99
20	Lautaro Nit ine '75	34¾	34½	34½
1	Leh C & N 4½s '54 A	98	98	98
6	Leh Val N Y 4½s '40	98	98	98
4	Lehigh Val 5s 2003	61½	61½	61½
1	Leh Val 4s 2003	61	61	61
3	Loew's 3½s '46	99½	99½	99½
1	Long Isl 7½s 4s '49	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
4	Lorillard Co 5s '51	120	120	120
2	Louisia & Ark 5s '69	87½	87½	87½
10	Lou & N 3s 2003 B	106	106	106
10	Lou & N 3½s 2003 D	105	104½	104½
5	Louis & N 4½s '40	107¾	107¼	107¾
59	Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	100	99⅞	100
4	Manat Sug 7½s '42	67	67	67
1	Manat Sug 7½s '42ct	95	95	95
1	Marion S&Know 6s '47	95	95	95
3	Met Ed 4½s '68	108	107½	108
3	Mil El Ry&L 5s 61B	103½	103	103
2	Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	103¼	103¼	103¼
2	MilSpart&NW 4s 47	33	32¾	33
2	MSP&SSMar 5½s '49	12¾	12¾	12¾
12	MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	20	19⅝	19⅝
6	M-K-Tex 5s '62A	73½	73½	73½
3	M-K-Tex adj 5s '67	66½	66½	66½
3	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	86	86	86
23	Mo Pac 5s '77F	38	36¾	38
27	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	15½	15	15½
33	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	37¾	36¾	37¼
9	Mob & O 4½s '77	27¾	27¾	27¾
5	Mob&O Montg 5s '47	38	38	38
1	MontWPaPS 4½s '60	105⅜	105⅛	105⅜
2	MonWPaPS 6s '65	105⅜	105⅛	105⅜
9	Mont Pow 3½s '66	107½	106⅞	107½
1	Mor&Essex 5s '55	94½	94½	94½
3	Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	88½	88½	88½
10	NashCha&StL 4s '78	92½	92½	92½
2	Nassau El 4s '51	41¾	41¾	41¾
19	Nat Dairy 3½s '51	104¼	104	104¼
1	Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	106⅛	106	106¼
	Natl Steel 4s '65	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
5	N Orl Term 4s '53	92	92	92
5	NO Txe&M 5½s '54	88	88½	88
10	NYC rfg 5s 2013	89	88¼	89
1	NYC 4½s 2013A	89	88¼	89
12	NYC cn 4s '98	97¾	97½	97⅝
4	NYC&HR 4½s 2013	107½	107½	107½
8	NYC&HR 3½s '97	88½	88¼	88½
7	NYC La 5s 3½s '98	91	91	91
5	NYC Mil Conn 3½s '98	89½	89½	89½
8	NY Chi & St L 6s '38	98½	98½	98½
2	NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	99	99	99
19	NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	85	84½	85
1	NY Ch&StL 4s '48	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1	NY Edis 3¼s '65	101⅞	101⅝	101¼
26	NY Lake&W 4s '94	98½	98½	98½
4	NYNH&H 4½s '67	38½	38	38¼
2	NYNH&H 4s '55	33¼	33¼	33¼
1	NYNH&H 4s '57	19¼	19¼	19¼
1	NY O & W rfg 4s '92	20¾	20½	20½
10	NY O G W gen 4s '55	13¼	13¼	13¼
1	NY Steam 5s '56	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
2	NY Tel 4½s '39	107¼	107¼	107¼
1	NY Trap Rock 6s '46	84	84	84
14	NY W&Bost 4½s '46	12½	12	12
2	Norf Sou 5s '61A	25½	25½	25½
5	Norf & W 4½s '96	116¼	116¼	116¼
1	Nor Am Ed 5½s '57	104	104	104
2	Nor Am Ed 5s '69C	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2	Nor Pac 6s 2047	110½	110½	110½
1	Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	100½	100½	100½
1	Nor Pac 4s '97	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
2	Nor Pac 3s 2047	75	75	75
	Nor Pac 3s 2 2047	118	118	118
3	Nor Pac cil 4s '49	107½	107½	107½
6	Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	107¼	107¼	107¼
1	Otis Steel 4½s '62	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
2	Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	104	104	104
1	Pac G & E 3¾s '61	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1	Pac Mo 1st 4s '38	98¼	98¼	98¼
1	Para Pict 6s '55	100¼	100¼	100¼
1	Para Pict 3¼s '47	43¾	43	43¾
40	Pen P & L 4½s '61	103	102⅞	103
1	Pen Co 4s '63	118½	118½	118½
2	Pen RR gen 5s '68	111½	111½	111½
13	Pen RR gen 4½s '65	108¼	108¼	108¼
3	Pen RR gen 4½s '81	108	108	108
2	Pen RR 4½s '84 E	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
2	Pen RR 4½s deb '70	113½	113½	113½
1	Penn RR 4s '48 st	100½	100	100
11	Penn RR 3¾s '70	106	105¾	105¾
17	Penn RR 3¾s '52	114½	114½	114½
	Peo GL&C Ch 5s'47	118¼	118	118¼
15	Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	99⅞	99⅝	99¾
1	Phila Co 5s'67	104½	104	104
2	Phil Elec 3½s'67	107½	107½	107½
8	Phil Read C&I 6s'49	24	24	24
3	Ph Read C&I 5s '73	27½	26¾	27¼
43	Philippine Ry 4s'37	117½	117½	117½
1	PCC & SL 5s'70A	83	83	83
4	Pitt & W Va 4½s'59B	85½	85	85
4	Pitt&WVa 4½s'60C	63½	62¾	63
12	Portl Gen E 4½s'60	74½	74½	74½
1	Portl Ry 1st & ref 5s	20½	20½	20½
2	Portsmouth Ter 5s'52	98	98	98
1	Postal Tel&C 5s'53	96	95¾	96
2	Pressed Stl C 5s'51	98¾	98¾	98¾
1	Purity Bak 5s '48	106¾	106¾	106¾
12	Reds 4½s '97B	107	107	107
11	Rem Rand 4½s '56	108	107¾	107¾
5	Republic Steel 5½s '54	120	120	120
9	Republic Steel 4½s '61	97½	96¾	97½
2	Republic Steel 4½s'56	98	97¾	97¾
37	Republic Steel 4½s '50	177½	176¾	176¾
2	ReverCopAB 4¼s'56	103½	103½	103
6	Sc Safeway Stores 4s	103	103	103
	St L & F 4½s '78	23¼	22	23
1	St L S SF 4s '50A	†	23¼	23¼
2	St L SW rfg 5s '90	29¾	30	30
3	St L SW 1st 4s '89	85¼	85¼	85¼
4	St L SW 2nd 4s '89	49	49	49
1	St P&KC ShL 4½s '41	17	17	17
1	SA&A Pass 4s '43	100¾	100¾	100¾
18	Seab A L cn 6s '45	16½	15½	15½
4	Sea A L 3s '45 ct	15½	15½	15½
1	Sea Air Lg 4½s '59	13¼	13¼	13¼
11	Sou-All Pa 6s '35 A	9¼	8¾	8¾
16	Sou All Pa 4½s '50 B ct	8¾	8¾	8¾
26	NY Lake&W 4s '94	98½	98½	98½
4	NYNH&H 4½s '67	38½	38	38¼
2	NYNH&H 4s '55	33¼	33¼	33¼
1	NYNH&H 4s '57	19¼	19¼	19¼
1	NY O & W rfg 4s '92	20¾	20½	20½
10	NY O G W gen 4s '55	13¼	13¼	13¼
1	NY Steam 5s '56	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
2	NY Tel 4½s '39	107¼	107¼	107¼
1	NY Trap Rock 6s '46	84	84	84
14	NY W&Bost 4½s '46	12½	12	12
2	Norf Sou 5s '61A	25½	25½	25½
5	Norf & W 4½s '96	116¼	116¼	116¼
1	Nor Am Ed 5½s '57	104	104	104
2	Nor Am Ed 5s '69C	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2	Nor Pac 6s 2047	110½	110½	110½
1	Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	100½	100½	100½
1	Nor Pac 4s '97	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
2	Nor Pac 3s 2047	75	75	75
	Nor Pac 3s 2 2047	118	118	118
3	Nor Pac cil 4s '49	107½	107½	107½
6	Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	107¼	107¼	107¼
1	Otis Steel 4½s '62	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
2	Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	104	104	104
1	Pac G & E 3¾s '61	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1	Pac Mo 1st 4s '38	98¼	98¼	98¼
1	Para Pict 6s '55	100¼	100¼	100¼
1	Para Pict 3¼s '47	43¾	43	43¾
40	Pen P & L 4½s '61	103	102⅞	103
1	Pen Co 4s '63	118½	118½	118½
2	Pen RR gen 5s '68	111½	111½	111½
13	Pen RR gen 4½s '65	108¼	108¼	108¼
3	Pen RR gen 4½s '81	108	108	108
2	Pen RR 4½s '84 E	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
2	Pen RR 4½s deb '70	113½	113½	113½
1	Penn RR 4s '48 st	100½	100	100
11	Penn RR 3¾s '70	106	105¾	105¾
17	Penn RR 3¾s '52	114½	114½	114½
	Peo GL&C Ch 5s'47	118¼	118	118¼
15	Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	99⅞	99⅝	99¾
1	Phila Co 5s'67	104½	104	104
2	Phil Elec 3½s'67	107½	107½	107½
8	Phil Read C&I 6s'49	24	24	24
3	Ph Read C&I 5s '73	27½	26¾	27¼
43	Philippine Ry 4s'37	117½	117½	117½
1	PCC & SL 5s'70A	83	83	83
4	Pitt & W Va 4½s'59B	85½	85	85
4	Pitt&WVa 4½s'60C	63½	62¾	63
12	Portl Gen E 4½s'60	74½	74½	74½
1	Portl Ry 1st & ref 5s	20½	20½	20½
2	Portsmouth Ter 5s'52	98	98	98
1	Postal Tel&C 5s'53	96	95¾	96
2	Pressed Stl C 5s'51	98¾	98¾	98¾
1	Purity Bak 5s '48	106¾	106¾	106¾
12	Reds 4½s '97B	107	107	107
11	Rem Rand 4½s '56	108	107¾	107¾
5	Republic Steel 5½s '54	120	120	120
9	Republic Steel 4½s '61	97½	96¾	97½
2	Republic Steel 4½s'56	98	97¾	97¾
37	Republic Steel 4½s '50	177½	176

Business and Industry • # Steel Industry Taxed to Meet Needs of Heavy Consumer Buying • Commerce and Finance

$500,000,000 U. S. Overseas Trade Seen Imperiled

WASHINGTON (AP)—Government experts declare that the Sino-Japanese conflict has caused uncertainty about the future of American trade aggregating nearly $500,000,000 yearly.

"No one could hazard a guess as to what the effect will be," said one expert who would not be quoted by name. If the situation continues for some time as it is now our trade might increase, he added and went on to say:

"If there should be a formal declaration of war Japan might cut off our entire trade with China. In such an eventuality, invocation of the Neutrality Act might mean that virtually all trade with both countries would stop."

In 1936 the United States shipped goods valued at $204,312,000 to Japan and took imports amounting to $171,719,000. Exports to China were $46,819,000 and imports $74,339,984.

Most of the United States' China trade moves through the Port of Shanghai. Shipments through the North China port of Tientsin, now held by the Japanese, were only $2,500,000 in 1936. Exports valued at about $24,314,000 left Tientsin, however, for the United States.

Commerce Department reports show raw wool used in the manufacture of carpets is the most important product in point of value which the United States obtains from the Tientsin area.

Preserved and dried egg products, sausage casings, furs and bristles are other important Tientsin exports to the United States.

United States' exports to Tientsin include paper, books and maps, motorcars, kerosene, lumber, tobacco leaf, oils, railway materials, chemicals and dyes, and rubber tires.

Because of Tientsin's commercial importance as the second port of China, a number of American commercial houses maintain offices there. There also are three American banks.

American investments in the Tientsin-Peiping area total about $25,000,000.

New York Merchant Body Urges Defeat Of Wages Measure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Urging their aid in defeat of the Black-Connery wage and hour bill, the Merchants' Association of New York has sent a letter to all the New York State members of the House of Representatives.

The letter reads in part as follows:

"The Merchants' Association of New York urges your efforts to prevent enactment of the so-called fair labor standards act. While many of the highly objectionable features of the original Black-Connery measure have been corrected by amendments, the bill even as amended is of a character that should be vigorously opposed by all who have the best interests of the nation at heart.

"The practice wherever it exists of exploiting workers through the medium of intolerably excessive hours of work and inhumanly low wages should be eliminated at the earliest possible moment. Any workable method to achieve that result deserves universal support.

"However, to attempt under the guise of such an effort (as apparently would the Black-Connery bill) again to experiment on the fallacious theory that additional employment and pay rolls will be created merely by universally regulating hours of work and establishing minimum wages is to deliberately impose harmfully excessive operating costs upon employers and reduce real wages upon workers. Such a result would be inimical to the best interests of all concerned."

Chicago Wholesale Trade at New High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Wholesale trade in Chicago the past week reached the highest peak of the year, according to the Chicago Association of Commerce.

With the greatest number of buyers in the market since the banner days of 1929, sales and orders reached new high figures. More than 26,000 out of town department store owners and merchandise men were reported by the Interstate Merchants Council cosvention managers, while independent trade shows specializing in gift wares, ready to wear, millinery and other lines are said to have brought to Chicago an equal number. Actual purchases by the visiting buyers were close to the ten million dollar mark.

Retailers also reported a satisfactory week. Large numbers of summer tourists made their presence felt in cash register records.

Hotels and restaurants had an extremely busy week, several of the more popular down-town eating places being forced to add to their service forces.

In the industrial field, the trend continues upward. Favorable reports from the agricultural areas are spurring production.

Public utilities indicate that service figures are rapidly approaching 1929 proportions.

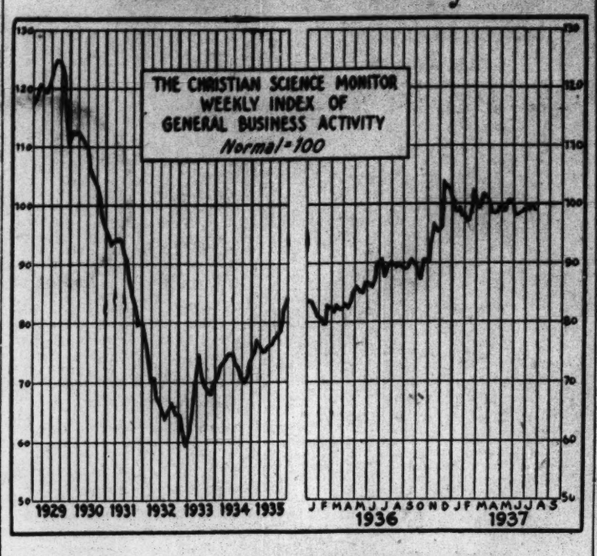
Canada Leads World in Air Freight Commerce in '36

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—During the year 1936 Canadian commercial transport companies operating airplanes carried a total of 22,947,105 pounds of freight, leading the world in this type of air transportation, the Commerce Department was advised by its Canadian Trade Commissioner.

The companies operated chiefly in isolated mining areas, and carried machinery, fuel oil and supplies to miners and prospectors.

Monitor Weekly Index Shows Business at Steady Level


THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WEEKLY INDEX OF
GENERAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY
Normal=100
1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935
J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S
1936
1937

The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity on July 31 remained at 99.3 (prel.), the level of the previous week. This compared with the index of 89.7 on Aug. 1, 1936.

Offsetting increases in two of the components, miscellaneous freight car loadings and bank debits outside New York City was a decrease in the electric power production series.

Power output again declined against an upward seasonal and trend movement, and the adjusted index was lowered from 101.9 to 101.2. This compares with a peak of 103.7 reached two weeks earlier on July 17.

Miscellaneous freight car loadings regained a portion of the previous week's loss, contrary to seasonal expectations. At 97.1 the index remains close to the level of recent weeks.

Bank debits fell off moderately during the week, but the decline was considerably short of seasonal expectations and the adjusted index advanced.

Backlogs of steel orders continued to decline steadily but production was held at 85 per cent of capacity. Although the automobile industry has been slower than expected in its volume of steel purchases, a large upturn in buying is looked for in the autumn.

A further decline in automobile production last week was attributed to suspension of production at one plant on account of labor difficulties. However, with the resumption of Ford operations this week production is expected to jump sharply.

New orders for cotton and wool cloth manufacturers have been slack and operations have tended toward reduction. Demand for cotton textiles has been restricted by the weakness in cotton. While wool prices have been firm, buying has been very light.

Retail trade fell short of seasonal expectations last week. In the South and mid-West sales gains were well ahead of a year ago, but in many sections high temperatures retarded buying. Substantial gains, however, were reported in wholesale trade.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	July 31.* 1937	July 24. 1937	Aug. 1. 1936
Combined index	99.3	99.3	89.7
Bk debits outside NYC	97.5	94.8	88.7
Elec power prod	101.2	101.9	88.8
Misc car loadings	97.1	96.6	91.6

*Preliminary.

An Artificial Boom Seen Likely From Wage and Hour Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — With Congress anxious to adjourn and under pressure from the Administration to enact the latter's program," says Dun & Bradstreet in its weekly summary of business, "hearings on the wage-hour control measure have been so limited that there has been no attempt to make a thorough examination of the potential ramifications of the bill.

"As the basic aim of the bill, like that of the NRA, is to raise the national pay roll, it is entirely conceivable that a situation similar to that which developed in the spring of 1933, might again be witnessed. At that time, when the codes were under discussion, it was recognized that higher prices would be inevitable. So buyers throughout the country placed heavy orders, in an attempt to accumulate inventories of low-cost merchandise.

"In other words, it is possible that another artificial industrial boom, such as that immediately preceding the NRA era, may be witnessed. It would be featured by a scramble for goods, followed by a severe drying up of new orders coincident with the advance in prices.

"Congress will force this dangerous and temporary business expansion on the country unless it circumscribes the power of the Labor Standards Board or it becomes clear at once that the Board will exercise restraint in setting labor standards."

Toronto Hydro-Electric Year's Net About $400,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The Toronto Hydro-Electric System had a net profit of nearly $400,000 for 1936, according to its annual report. Gross revenue for 1936 totaled $13,210,604, an increase of $442,780 over the gross revenue for the preceding year. Cost of operation, plus the cost of current in 1936, was $9,198,288, and the $3,614,278 added to take care of payments of interest, taxes, debenture redemption, depreciation, sinking fund and reserve for fixed charges brought the cost of operation to $12,812,562. The net profit, therefore, was $396,038.

The report showed an increase of more than $1,200,000 in gross assets as compared with those of 1935, and a decrease of almost $600,000 in the total liabilities as compared with the previous year.

Hungarian Bond Interest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Holders of 65 issues of Hungarian long-term bonds, upon which the cash office of foreign credits, at Budapest, recently announced an offer to resume partial interest payments, are being notified that the office is endeavoring to make arrangements for payment of coupons at the rates specified in the offer. The first coupons to which the offer applies are due as of Aug. 1.

Steel Operations Rise Slightly To 84½ P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States increased a half point during the past week to 84½ per cent of capacity, according to the magazine Steel.

Necessity for repairs to open hearths in a number of centers held the rate below the level it would have reached to meet market requirements. No change was made in the rates at Pittsburgh, 83 per cent, eastern Pennsylvania, 71, Youngstown, 80, and Birmingham, 86. Chicago gained 1 point to 86 per cent, Wheeling 1 to 93 and Cleveland 3 to 85. Buffalo declined 2 points to 86, Detroit 2 to 90, Cincinnati 4 to 89, St. Louis 3 to 77 and New England 25 to 65 per cent.

Heavy Buying Seen

"All signs," continues the report, "point to heavy steel buying for the remaining months of 1937 and steelmakers are acting on the general belief that requirements will tax their ability to produce sufficient to meet needs.

"Every effort is being made to bring down sufficient iron ore from the Lake Superior fields to tide over the months when navigation is closed. Mills are being operated, for the most part, at practical capacity to clear as much as possible of present bookings before new begins to appear. Stocks of scrap are being replenished, even at rapidly increasing prices.

"General adoption of revised allowances and quantity deductions on galvanized sheets announced by a southern producer recently, has been followed by reaffirmation of the base price for fourth quarter. This clears the price situation to the end of the year, with the exception of pig iron.

Pig Iron Output Up

"Pig iron production in July regained most of the ground lost in June, when labor trouble reduced output. In July production totaled 3,501,359 tons, an increase of 12.4 per cent over the 3,115,302 tons made in June. This is the second highest month this year, being exceeded only by May, with 3,545,180 tons. The daily average in July was 112,947 tons, 8.8 per cent higher than the rate of 103,843 tons in June. Seven months' production this year totals 23,271,694 tons, an increase of 43.8 per cent over 16,175,793 tons made in the corresponding period of 1936."

Continued advance in prices of steelmaking scrap, though at a slighly slower rate, brought an increase of 33 cents in the composite for scrap, to $20.33, close to the level of the end of April. Prices at Pittsburgh and in the East continue to advance while little change is noted at Chicago. Scrap advance has raised the iron and steel composite 5 cents to $40.32. The finished steel composite is steady at $61.70.

World Refrigerator Sales Bulk in U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

United States sales of household electric refrigerators in the first six months of 1937 were 90.3 per cent of world sales in the same period, according to figures of the National Electrical Manufacturers Association.

World sales for the first six months totaled 1,710,690 units, valued at $145,242,845, which compares with 1,410,893 units, valued at $114,247,285 in the corresponding period last year.

Domestic sales amounted to 1,586,449, valued at $135,925,937. This compares with 1,311,820 units, with a valuation of $107,008,496 in the corresponding period last year.

Otis Steel Company Has Improved Six Months

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—E. J. Kulas, president of the Otis Steel Company, reports that the net profit of the corporation for the three months ended June 30, was $1,040,424, after all charges.

Net profit, after all charges, for the half year ended June 30 was $1,742,820. This compares with $900,349 for the first six months of 1936.

Costs of Living Advance 0.9 P. C. In Second Quarter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — During the quarter ended June 15, 1937, there was an increase of 0.9 per cent in living costs for families of wage earners and lower-salaried workers in 32 large cities of the United States, according to a report by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins. This reflected a rise in each of the groups of items included in the family budget, with the exception of fuel and light.

The index of all costs for the 32 cities combined, on a base of average costs in 1923-25 as 100, was 84.5, on June 15, compared with 83.8 on March 15, 1937," Secretary Perkins said. "Costs on June 15, 1937, were 3.1 per cent higher than on July 15, 1936, and 13.5 per cent higher than at the low point in June, 1933. Costs on June 15, 1937, were still 15.2 per cent lower than in December, 1929.

Foods Costs Rise

Average food costs were 1.1 per cent higher on June 15 than on March 15. Increased cost of food was reported for 22 of the 32 cities for which the Bureau of Labor Statistics prepared indexes of the cost of goods purchased by wage earners and lower-salaried workers. Portland, Maine, showed the greatest advance, 4.3 per cent, while Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, and Scranton showed advances ranging from 3 to 4 per cent.

Higher prices for meats, particularly beef, and for certain fruits and vegetables were largely responsible for the increases in these cities. Declines were reported in 10 cities. The largest decrease, 4.7 per cent, in Los Angeles, was due in large part to the drop in prices of fresh fruits and vegetables.

As in the preceding quarter, clothing costs rose in each of the 32 cities. The average increase was 1.4 per cent.

Rents Higher

Average rents actually paid by wage earner and lower-salaried workers' families advanced .2.4 per cent. Increases, most of them small, were noted in all but 4 cities, but in 3 cities large rises were reported. In Pittsburgh the increase was 10.8 per cent, in Chicago, 6.9 per cent and in Buffalo, 6.6 per cent.

Average fuel and light costs showed a drop of 3.6 per cent, due largely to seasonal declines in coal and wood prices.

Every city reported a general advance in the cost of housefurnishing goods. On the average, this increase amounted to 2.3 per cent. In 2 cities, New Orleans and Buffalo, there was an increase of more than 5 per cent.

Cord Corporation New President Is Lucius B. Manning

CHICAGO (AP)—Lucius B. Manning, who gave up an automobile sales job 20 years ago to enter the brokerage business as customers' man for a LaSalle Street firm, is the new head of the Cord Corporation.

Mr. Manning was elected to the presidency after Everett L. Cord, 43-year-old luminary of the automobile, shipping and aviation industries, relinquished his powerful post Saturday as chairman of the corporation.

His resignation came shortly after Federal Judge Charles E. Woodward enjoined Mr. Cord at the instigation of the Securities and Exchange Commission from manipulating the stock of Cord affiliates.

Mr. Manning heads a new roster of officials representing eastern groups which bought out Mr. Cord's interest. Victor Emmanuel, New York banker, will serve as board chairman.

Mr. Cord, H. T. Ames, L. K. Grant and P. T. Willis are succeeded as directors by Tom M. Girdler, board chairman of the Republic Steel Corporation; C. Coburn Darling, Gerald E. Donovan, Henry Lockhart Jr., R. S. Pruitt and Mr. Manning.

The corporation, a holding company with approximate resources of $65,000,000, has substantial interests in the Aviation Corporation, of which Mr. Manning is president; the Auburn Automobile Company, the New York Shipbuilding Company, the Checker Cab Manufacturing Company and the Lycoming Manufacturing Company.

Investment Trusts Form First York Corporation

NEW YORK (AP)—Equity Corporation, K Investment Trust, and the American General Corporation, its subsidiary, have formed an investment banking firm, known as the First York Corporation, which will participate in underwritings, short-term financing, recapitalization and reorganizations. The stock of First York is entirely owned by the two investment trust firms.

The formation of the investment banking firm was made known in the report to shareholders made by David M. Milton, president of American General, who is the son-in-law of John D. Rockefeller Jr.

With its participation in underwriting issues, the First York's organization will mean a consolidation in the business of the two investment trusts.

Swift & Company Take Exhibit Space at Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — More than 100,000 square feet of space at the New York World Fair in 1939 has been leased by Swift & Company for the erection of a major exhibit building, says Grover Whalen, president of the fair corporation.

The plot, comprising 2½ acres, is located in the food sector on a main avenue leading off the Theme Center Plaza. The contract was signed by Mr. Whalen, on behalf of the fair and by J. P. Spang Jr., vice-president in charge of sales for Swift & Company.

Production of Shoes Reaches All-Time High Level in U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Production and distribution of footwear for this year are exceeding high records established in 1936, according to a review by Dun & Bradstreet.

"For the first half of the current year," says the survey, "output rose 20 to 25 per cent over that of 1936. Consumer demand, however, has been keeping several steps ahead of it, as retail sales were 15 to 30 per cent over last year's, with interest definitely in the better qualities. Wholesale volume averaged 10 to 25 per cent larger, as heavy stocks were accumulated on a rising market for a banner fall season.

All-Time High

"Continuing the rising trend for the fifth consecutive year, shoe production for the first six months of 1937, with June estimated at 32,000,000 pairs, established an all-time high at 229,351,895 pairs by surpassing the peak of 1936 at 194,266,675 by 18.1 per cent.

"Based on the increase made thus far, preliminary trade figures set total 1937 output at 455,000,000 pairs, or 9.6 per cent more than the 415,227,276 turned out in 1936. If this total be reached, it would be 26 per cent above 1929 at 361,407,000, and 49.7 per cent over the 1930 low of 304,168,000.

"Leather markets have been strong, with no surplus of hides, while consumption has been running ahead of the 22,610,000 hides used last year. Total visible supply of all cattle hides and leathers at the close of May amounted to 15,439,000 hides, the lowest number since August, 1934, and a reduction of almost 1,750,000 hides since the first of the year, according to the statistics of the Commodity Exchange, Inc.

"Production in the shoe and leather trades has been at a fast pace since the first of the year. In both units and value the advantage over the six months of 1936 ranged from 20 to 25 per cent. Most of the major strikes were settled by the end of June, which lifted the average of operations in July, to make up the time that had been lost.

"Many factories will be kept busy during the balance of the summer on orders already booked. Although fall lines were opened with quotations 7 to 15 per cent above the final spring level, no buyer resistance was encountered.

Shoe Output Up

Monthly shoe production thus far in 1937 has exceeded that of every comparative one in all years preceding. In March, the footwear factories reporting to the Bureau of Census turned out 45,946,407 pairs, the largest production for any month in the trade's history. This total was 31.9 per cent above March, 1936, at 34,831,676 pairs, and exceeded by 12.1 per cent previous monthly peak of 40,974,713 established in September, 1936. The latter rose from 40,668,207 in August, which marked the first time on record that 40,000,000 shoes were produced in one month.

"For the first five months of 1937 shoe production also established a new peak by going to 197,351,895 pairs, a rise of 19.7 per cent from the record set in the corresponding 1936 period at 164,896,171 pairs. The 1935 comparative was passed by 23.0 per cent, 1934 by 22.9 per cent, 1935 by 42.7 per cent, and the 1932 low at 126,301,992 pairs by 56.3 per cent. The total for the first five months of 1929 of 144,390,000 pairs was outdistanced by 36.7 per cent, 1930 by 46.7 per cent, and 1931 by 50 per cent.

Wider Consumer Demand

"Although hampered during some of the spring months by adverse weather conditions, retail distribution of shoes for the half year was 15 to 30 per cent larger than the dollar total for the similar 1936 period. Demand for women's novelty shoes broadened constantly, exceeding last year's sales by as much as 50 per cent.

"In the men's division, a large portion of the increase was contributed by white and sports models. The smallest gains were in the cheap grades, indicating the shift toward quality shoes.

"Wholesale buying also expanded during the first six months of 1937, surpassing the 1936 half-year volume by 10 to 25 per cent," concluded the report.

Motor Price Rise Seen Raising Prices Throughout Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Ford and General Motors may be setting in motion a new spiral of advancing prices all through industry and business by lifting their prices, according to the weekly Bulletin of Berens Financial News Bureau.

The automobile trade has been very successful in the past in gauging public buying power, the analysis points out.

"By advancing prices, the two biggest units in the industry express belief that there will be no public resistance to sales of cars at higher prices," continues the Bulletin. "To take care of the higher prices of automobiles alone will require possibly $200,000,000 more this year than last. (This is based on a possible average increase of $40 per car for the 4,600,000 cars and trucks sold in the U. S. and Canada in 1936.)

"Now, if one industry can boost the public cost of its products by $200,000,000, the public's aggregate bill for the coming year may be raised ten times this amount. Thus the country faces another sharp boost in prices such as occurred from the middle of 1933 into 1934. In the 1933 rise, the cause was plainly N. R. A. That boosted all costs by raising wages and shortening work hours, etc. The influence was felt throughout the business world.

"Today the country stands at the threshold of another effort to establish higher minimum wages and a shorter week—all encompassed in the Wages-and-Hours Bill which Congress apparently favors.

"It is impossible to accomplish these desired results without boosting the cost of production, and these costs can't be sustained by industry without boosting their prices.

"Higher wages, higher costs of production, higher prices and bigger profits constitute prosperity, so long as none of these elements get too far out of balance. Luckily, the farmer will have a much larger income to contribute to the general uplift."

Egypt's Cotton Crop Forecast at Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Egypt will harvest a record cotton crop this year if the yield per acre on the area planted equals the most recent five-year average of 459 pounds, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The year's crop is estimated at 1,972,000 bales of cotton.

The official estimate of the cotton acreage under cultivation for the 1937-38 crop year, just released by the Egyptian Government, places plantings at 2,053,000 acres. This represents an increase of 15 per cent over the 1,781,000 acres planted last year.

This year's plantings in Egypt, says the bureau, are the second in which the cotton area was above 2,162,000 acres was planted for harhighest on record. An area of vest in 1930-31, the only other year 2,000,000 acres.

The 1,781,000 acres planted in 1936-37 resulted in a record crop of 1,887,000 bales of 478 pounds. This was accounted for by the unusually high yield of 506 pounds per acre, the highest yield since 1899-1900. Should yields in 1937-38 be as high as they were last year, the crop would amount to 2,170,000 bales. Even with a yield of 416 pounds per acre, the lowest in the last 5 years, the 1937-38 crop would total 1,787,000 bales, which would be only 5 per cent below last year's output.

Lockheed Aircraft Has Best 6 Months in History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Lockheed Aircraft Corporation in the six months ended June 30, 1937, had the best half-year in its history. Net profits, after all charges, including normal federal income taxes, were $281,562, equivalent to approximately 43 cents a share on the 659,213 shares of capital stock outstanding.

Profit compares with a net of $40,213, or approximately 8 cents a share, on 506,389 shares outstanding in the first six months of 1936, and $100,125, or 15 cents a share for the entire year 1936.

Brazil Orders Box Cars

NEW YORK (AP) — Soracabana Railways of Brazil has ordered 500 36-metric-ton all-steel box cars from Pullman-Standard Car Manufacturing Company.

Canada's External Trade Up 23.8 P. C. In 12-Month Period

OTTAWA (CP)—Canada's external trade moved upward to $1,851,365,000 in the 12 months ended June 30. This was a gain of 23.8 per cent over $1,494,863,000 in the preceding 12 months, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported.

Imports rose 23.7 per cent from $583,747,000 to $722,202,000; domestic exports 24 per cent, from $898,138,000 to $1,113,249,000, and foreign re-exports 22.6 per cent, from $12,977,000 to $15,915,000.

Favorable visible balance of trade at the end of the 12 months was $406,962,000, an advance of $79,593,000 from $327,369,000 in the previous similar period.

Duty collected was up 14 per cent, from $84,011,000 to $95,789,000.

Land Banks Better Their Farm Sales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Farm sales by the 12 Federal Land Banks during the first half of 1937 aggregated $20,937,000, compared with $15,881,000 for the first half of 1936, according to figures just released by the Farm Credit Administration.

Farmers bought 6757 farms and 1114 part farms compared with 5496 and 894, respectively, in the like period of 1936.

In the New Orleans district, including Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama, 2413 farms were sold for $4,639,000, compared with $3,306,000 in the first half of last year. The second largest number of properties was sold to farmers in the Pacific Northwest who bought from the Federal Land Bank of Spokane 885 farms for $2,365,000.

Java's Sugar Production Forecast at 5-Year High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The sugar crop of Java for 1937, which is being harvested, is forecast at 1,405,000 long tons, according to Lamborn & Company. This is an increase of 140 per cent over the 583,000 tons produced last year. The output for this season is expected to be the largest since 1932 when 2,569,000 tons were produced. Since 1932, Java's sugar production has been curtailed by governmental decree.

Prior to the start of this year's crop on April 1, there was a carry-over of 227,600 tons of sugar, while on the same date in 1935, the carry-over was 942,500 tons. Local consumption in Java approximates 300,000 tons annually, while the balance of the production is sold mainly in the world market.

Under the International Sugar Agreement which was executed on May 6 of this year at London, Java's world market quota for the coming year was fixed at 1,033,000 long tons.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Last week's stock market was a sedate affair without trend, except the upward one re-established in mid-June. Volume was, as usual, unusually small. Motors went up, utilities went down, and rails went up and down.

Chief trading news was the 5 cents per hour awarded to the 14 "non-operating" rail unions, out of the 20 cents they had asked. However, it merely confirmed the predominant guesses. It will cost the Class 1 roads an estimated $100,000,000 a year, amounting to about a 9 per cent increase for those affected. But effect on individual roads will be varied. The Wall Street Journal published an estimate of its effects on individual roads had it applied to the 12 months ended on June 30, 1937, including the following:

	Net Operating Income	Net Income	Estimated Cost of Wage Increase
B. & O.	$31,835,000	16,400,000	$3,400,000
Central	48,165,000	15,250,000	8,175,000
Penn	84,800,000	39,250,000	9,636,000
Atchison	23,723,000	13,000,000	4,600,000
U. P.	25,438,000	20,600,000	3,000,000
C. & O.	49,877,000	41,100,000	2,190,000

Now come the Five Brotherhoods, who run the trains, and ask for a 20 per cent wage lift which will probably materialize at 5 per cent and cost the roads somewhat less than $100,000,000. With earnings for the rest of the year showing the same increase over 1936 as at present, the roads can, it is said, show the same aggregate net operating income after these wage increases as they showed last year. Any improvement will have to come from favorable I. C. C. response to pending requests for tariff increases. Rail shares responded optimistically to the first news of the 5 cent increase, but then lost the gain, and second-grade rail bonds did poorly for the week.

Motors, Rubbers Do Well

Motors were helped by the Ford price increase of $15 to $35 on current models, which will be followed by competitors. The increase was not only unexpected, but unexpectedly large. General Motors' $1 dividend declaration was about in line with expectations.

Rubber shares have done well because sales are doing so well; rubber consumption here this year has repeatedly confuted pessimists by bobbing above the Plimsoll line of 50,000 tons per month. Lead and zinc have been advanced, leading to expectation of a copper move, and to bullishness in the copper shares. Oil company earnings are reported 50 per cent above last year.

The woes of Stock Exchange members were reflected last week by discussion of the considerable recent growth of outside sales of listed and once active securities. With trading volume on the Exchange floor shrunk to an apparently permanently lower level than that of the 1920's, it gets harder to sell, or to buy, a "line" of any security on the Exchange. More and more the custom is developing of off-the-floor, over-the-counter, over-the-telephone execution of such orders. For example, it is said that Kidder, Peabody recently bought a block of 85,300 shares of Woolworth from an estate and sold it privately round the Street last week. Dealers took about 35,000 shares; one investment trust took 10,000 shares and another 5000 shares; colleges took between 4000 and 5000 shares, and the balance went to individual investors.

Blyth & Co. is reported distributing a block of Pacific Gas & Electric and to have recently placed blocks of from 10,000 shares upward of Commercial Credit, First National Stores, Flintkote, Raybestos-Manhattan, Gypsum, Penney, etc., Eastman, Dillon & Co., for whom this correspondent once worked five years has acquired and is distributing 85,000 shares of Colgate-Palmolive-Peet, Distributors' Group, Inc., is reported a large buyer of such offerings, which it is said to retail at front doors.

Chief reason for these deals is given as the "thinness" of the market on the floor of the Exchange, resulting from the restrictions on floor traders, the high federal margin requirements, and the Securities Exchange Act (1934) clause making corporate officers liable for suit for profits in their own corporations' shares inside of six months. Whatever the cause, the growth of these off-side deals indicates that the volume of security trading has not declined as greatly as the decline in exchange trading would indicate.

Exchange Losing Business

The situation recalls the recent efforts of the New York Stock Exchange to block the trend of bond trading toward the counter market. It also ties up with the situation back of last week's memorandum sent by the Curb Exchange to the SEC, asking for admission to "unlisted trading" on its floor of some 20 securities, and attacking the commission's philosophy in the American District Telegraph case. The Curb's position seems to be that a listed market is invaluable for the publicity of the trading prices and bids and offers.

Meantime, dovetailing into both the news of growing off-the-floor dealings in listed securities, and into the Curb's plea, came the SEC's new rules for the over-the-counter market. These rules roughly parallel those of the Securities Act (1933) and the Securities Exchange Act applying to investment offerings and to brokerage dealings; requiring, in particular, full disclosure to the customer whether the stock is being bought for him or sold to him, etc.

Members of the Stock Exchange are not allowed to make deals in listed securities off the Exchange without permission of the Exchange's Committee on Quotations and Securities, and this permission is, 'n general, given only where it appears improbable that the block could be sold or bought within a reasonable time on the Exchange without substantial disturbance to the market of the security involved. Such permission, for example, was recently refused for a block of 15,000 shares of Telephone, and it took some weeks for it to be moved out on the floor. Permission to sell 4000 shares of Union Pacific off the floor was recently denied. In such case the usual procedure is to place the order with a specialist to carry out at the market in his discretion. If his discretion isn't much good he doesn't get much business.

SEC and Mr. Meehan

Speaking of specialists, some backslaps at this quick-witted profession were taken in the Street to mar what was otherwise considered an excellent job on the part of the SEC in its findings in the Meehan case. Betting had been about even that the commission would find Meehan guilty of manipulation of Bellanca, a pup stock on the Curb which is now selling above the level to which Meehan's activities lifted it for distribution. The report was convincing, as well as departing from the legal style sufficiently in most parts to make good reading.

The commission obviously leaned over backward to be fair. It ruled out many of its own counsel's contentions (it was prosecutor, judge, and jury). Mr. Meehan is, in effect, retired. After his big earnings in the days of Radio stock gyrations he is reported to have been taken to the cleaners but later recouped some of his losses. His firm is not involved. The question is whether his counsel will, as threatened, appeal to the courts and so provide the first legal test of the anti-manipulation Section 9 (a) of the 1934 Act.

The commission gave him the works, for it had its choice of suspending him for up to a year or expelling him from his exchange memberships (Big Board, Curb, Board of Trade). One of the exchanges might go to bat for him legally by refusing to expel him on the expected SEC order, but this is most unlikely. Three similar manipulation cases are still pending—against W. E. Hutton & Co., White, Weld, and C. C. Wright.

The Alleghany Case

The Stock Exchange has another problem on its hands. R. R. Young, whose firm bought the Van Sweringen throne from the Ball fruit jar people, is reorganizing Chesapeake Corporation to absorb its parent, Alleghany Corporation. The deal seems to be particularly favorable to Alleghany Corporation common. On this ground J. M. B. Hoxey, member of the Stock Listing Committee, opposes listing of the reorganization issues. Mr. Hoxey, a Senate committee disclosed some time ago, opposed listing of Alleghany Corporation common in 1929 before it nosedived from $56 down to 75 cents. But it now discloses that the present executive assistant of the Stock Listing Committee, which position Mr. Hoxey held in 1929, considers the plan "distinctly constructive." Back of it all is the vague question of how far the Exchange should go in passing on security listings.

Excess reserves of all member banks dropped last week to the lowest levels since late 1933, below the low point following the May 1 final increase in reserve requirements. New York excess reserves dropped to around $45,000,000 for a brief spell. But there was little concern. The cause was an abnormal and probably temporary swelling of the Treasury's balance at the Reserve, together with a month-end increase in money in circulation. "Federal funds" (inter-bank-borrowed balances at the Reserve) were easy; reserves are well distributed; and even local rediscounts stayed around the nominal figure of $7,000,000.

New Issues Negligible

However, the trend is obviously downward, particularly in view of the slow but steady increase in commercial loans. High-grade bonds fluctuate within a narrow range, but are expected eventually to break out on the down-side. The new issues market is in Artemus Ward's phrase, "non ester," except for a handful of tax-exempts. The SEC blotter is practically bare of registrations, but some are expected in the middle of the month, to appear in September. Conjecture is growing about what the Treasury will offer on Sept. 15. The 3¼'s maturing on that date are selling about ⅝ above a no-yield basis.

Treasury report for the first month of the fiscal year was disappointing. It showed a deficit of $250,000,000 against only $123,000,000 the previous July, despite the fact that tax collections were up over $100,000,000 and "recovery and relief" outlays down slightly over $100,000,000. One part of the explanation is the discouraging fact that "general" or ordinary expenses are up nearly $100,000,000. The other part of the explanation does not look so well, on second thought, as apologists would have it. "Revolving fund" receipts this July were virtually nil, while $215,000,000 came in last year, principally from bank repayments to the R. F. C. on preferred stock and from liquidation of Commodity Credit Corporation loans on cotton. The blanketing out of budget deficits through such capital repayments is approaching an end. And the cotton people in Congress are agitating for another cotton loan.

In passing, the Treasury deserves a big hand for its reorganization of the daily statement. With separate headings for "Revolving Funds (net)," for "Transfers to trust accounts, etc.," and for "Debt Retirements (sinking fund, etc.)" the statement is now much more readable.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, on Sept. 5, 12; Oct. 3, 10; Nov. 7, 14; also shortwave station W1XAL, 10:12 a. m. (15.2mc), and 7 p. m. (6.04mc) on Sept. 5, Oct. 3, Nov. 7.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 990kc, on Sept. 5, Oct. 3, Nov. 7.

New York

New York City—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Aug. 15, 22, 29; Eighth Church, on Sept. 5, 12, 19, 26.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc; also W8XK, 15.2mc, on Aug. 15, Sept. 19, Oct. 17.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; also W9XAA, 11.48mc, on Aug. 15, 22, 29; Sept. 5, 12, 19, 26; Oct. 3, 10, 17, 24.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Sept. 5, Oct. 3, Nov. 7.

Missouri

Springfield—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KWTO, 560kc, on Aug. 15, 22, 29; Sept. 5, 12, 19, 26; Oct. 3, 10, 17, 24.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on Aug. 22; Sept. 12, 26; Oct. 10, 24.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WFDM, 560mc, on Aug. 15; Sept. 5, 19; Oct. 3, 17.

Mountain States

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on Aug. 22, Sept. 26, Oct. 24.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Aug. 15, 22, 29; Sept. 5, 12, 19, 26; Oct. 3, 10, 17, 24.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Sept. 5, Oct. 3, Nov. 7.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc; on Aug. 15, 22, 29; Sept. 5, 12, 19, 26; Oct. 3, 10, 17, 24.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

Australia

New South Wales

Sydney (auspices First Church, Parramatta, and Fifth Church, Sydney): The Cinema, Moseley Street, Strathfield, 2 p. m., Sept. 19.

United States

California

Santa Cruz: Mission Hill Junior High School, King Street, 8 p. m., Aug. 20.

Massachusetts

Gloucester: City Hall, Dale Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Aug. 15.

Orleans (Society, Orleans and Brewster): Town Hall, 8 p. m., Aug. 16.

Plymouth: Memorial Hall, 3:30 p. m., Aug. 15.

Michigan

Detroit (Fifth Church): First Church of Christ, Scientist, Cass and Hancock Avenues, 8 p. m., Aug. 16. Radiocast Station WJBK, 1500kc.

Ironwood: Church Edifice, 315 East Aurora Street, 3:30 p. m., Aug. 15.

New Hampshire

Laconia: Colonial Theater, 3:30 p. m., Aug. 15. Radiocast Station WLNH, 1310 kilocycles.

Washington

Redmond (auspices Societies, Bellevue, Mercer Island, and Redmond): Redmond High School, 3 p. m., Aug. 15.

Seattle (joint lecture): Civic Auditorium, Third and North Mercer Street, 8 p. m., Aug. 19.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

Christmas Cards, 100% profit selling extraordinary 21 folder $1 assortment Gift Wrappings, Everydays, Stationery, Personals 50 for $1, Kiddie Kards. Experience unnecessary. Bonus. Request samples. Terry Studios, 301 Westfield, Mass.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Well-Equipped Tea Room

serving men and women of discriminating taste, with luncheons and dinners daily, except Sundays and holidays. Established 7 years in the heart of the shopping and theatre district of a large North Pacific Coast City. Seating capacity 100. Gross receipts in 1936 over $75,000. Address J-75, The Christian Science Monitor, 824 Skinner Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

Christmas Cards. Deal with leader. Extra money selling finest $1 assortment, Gift Wrappings, Everyday, Religious boxes. Combination Offer. Request Samples. Doehla, Fitchburg S-34, Mass.

THE BOOK HOUSE FOR CHILDREN HAS several openings in its Educational Sales Department for cultured, capable women, 28-45. Income guarantee for first three months' work with average commission earnings of $45 a week and up. Expansion program has created openings throughout the country. Executives in metropolitan centers enable us to arrange for personal interviews. Write fully Miss Helen Gillett, Suite 1004, 360 North Michigan, Chicago, Ill.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

REFINED woman desires position as companion; capable, good driver; free to go any place. MRS. NELLIE J. CLARK, Sylvania, Ohio. Box 155.

SUMMER BOARD

SEA PINES ON CAPE COD

AN IDEAL LOCATION

to enjoy cool summer breezes beneath pines on large estate with private beach. Excellent cuisine, riding, tennis, golf. Rates $22.50 week up. BREWSTER, MASSACHUSETTS

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

16-17 Forest Street 28-34 Irving Street

"EACH APARTMENT A HOME"

2 - 3 - 4 Rooms

Choice apartments for home-loving people in our strictly modern, well-managed apartments that have an established reputation for excellent service, select tenancy and attractive appearance. Reasonably priced. KIRkland 5666 or 5221.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Complete list of furn. and unfurn. suites for Sept., Oct. or immediate occupancy. Howard E. Whiting, 4 Brattle St. KIR 6502.

APARTMENTS WANTED

VERY large room or two; light housekeeping; below 90th St., N. Y. C. Monument 2-2487 mornings. 611 W. 113th (Apt. 1).

COUNTRY BOARD

THE HOMESTEAD

Jeffersonville, Sullivan Co., N. Y.—A good place to spend the week-end or the season; good food, comfortable beds, cool house, spacious grounds; bathing and golf available; rates $16-$20.

HOUSES FURNISHED

SOUTHERN CALIF.—9 rooms, furn.; very desirable; college town, orange belt; lease 1 year, $75 month. Ph. evenings Belmont 1481-W (Mass.)

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON '27 Washington St. Boston.

EXPERT PERSONAL WORK REASONABLE PRICES

Arthur W. Fish, 26 West St., Boston

Local Classified

United States and Canada

MOVING AND STORAGE

A MORE complete service offered including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 124 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

PAINTING AND DECORATING

PAUL PHILIPOFF

Painting Contractor, Artists' Materials, Paints 103 Charles St., Boston Laf. 4308

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS., 41 Park St.—Comfortable room, private bath, home cooking; piazza, garage. Tel. Longwood 9504.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1517 Rhode Island Ave. N. W.—Cool, clean pleasant rooms, single and double; really good food; reasonable; harmonious surroundings. Decatur 5716.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

MacLENNAN'S TOURISTS ROOMS

22 Ohio Street, Bangor, Maine

MONTREAL, QUE., 1620 Sherbrooke West—Within five minutes Christian Science church; comfortable double and single rooms; reasonable rates. MRS. A. BUSH, WI. 7346.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Single room, private home; lady or gentleman. LEAVY, 1781 East 17th Street, ESplanade 5-7937.

N. Y. C., 255 West 98th Street—2 medium sized rooms, light, clean, airy; 2 baths; near church. De Wolfe.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Two rooms with sleeping porch, $35, or one front room, $20 single, $27.50 double. Columbia 0270.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE, mature woman, with business experience, wishes cashier's position or similar work. S-1, 1318 Girard Trust Co. Bldg., Philadelphia, Penn.

SUMMER BOARD

MERRYMEETING IN MAINE

(Adv. Only in the Monitor)

A quaint vacation place in the mountains, on a lake, near the sea; excellent cuisine; real study, sports; modern improvements; weekly rates, $15 to $20; send for circular.

D. S. DOOLITTLE, Camden, Maine.

SHADYKNOLL, hotel-cottages; attractive country estate; ocean bathing, fishing, tennis, golf; excellent food; $18-$25; booklet. VANHORN, Fairhaven, N. J.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

SING in a Choral Society

Fall Concert, All Voices. Apply ROBERT MALONE, Col. 5-9739, New York City.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing. Arcade Typewriter, 88 Boylston St., Boston

WANTED TO BUY

WORN FUR COATS WANTED!—CASH! J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Opp. Macy's, 5th Fl. Bring furs or we call.

WEARING APPAREL

REAL SILK HOSIERY AND LINGERIE

CLARENCE WHITE

103 Chestnut St., Nashua, N. H. Tel. 2589

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

For information regarding other local and national advertising phone National 2142 8 to 4 daily, except Saturday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Storm's Health Shoes

Shoes by HEALTH SPOT CONFORMAL DICKERSON

For Men, Women and Children

739 15th Street, N. W.

EXCLUSIVE

Millinery *and* Gowns

Remodeling Hats a Specialty

HEMSTITCHING

MARY G. FIELDING

1756 COLUMBIA ROAD, N. W.

PEELER'S DRY CLEANING SERVICE

2300 RHODE ISLAND AVE., N. E.

Cleaning Pressing NORTH 1413 Dyeing Repairing

Send with confidence knowing they will be properly handled.

La Vere Writer Service

(FORMERLY LET-O-RITER)

807 13TH ST., N. W. ROOM 402

Multigraphing, Mimeographing, Addressing, Mailing, Personalized Letters

Prompt and Courteous Service

NAtional 4047

MAINE

AUBURN

Ford

Sales and Service

AUBURN MOTOR SALES

BANGOR

THE COFFEE HOUSE

Luncheon

Afternoon Tea—Supper

Good Parking

33 Franklin Street Tel. 2-2284

NEW DRESSES *for Every Type*

KICKERNICK UNDERWEAR

SLENDERKNIT SPORTWEAR

GOSSARD CORSETS

Smith's Specialty Shop

HATS HOSIERY

BANGOR, MAINE *Opposite City Hall*

C. E. LEACH & SONS

MEATS *and* PROVISIONS

79 Pickering Square Dial 2-0023

266 Hammond Street Dial 6183

LEWISTON

LAMEY-WELLEHAN

Arch Preserver—Red Cross

Shoes for Women

110 Lisbon Street

WE SELL

CITIES SERVICE HEATING OILS

Domestic Fuel, Furnace Oil, Range Oils Also Gasoline and Lubricating Oils

FRED C. McKENNEY

COLLEGE and SABATTUS STS Tel. 3780

PORTLAND

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-2847 9 to 12 daily except Saturday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

● We specialize in developing, printing and enlarging of the highest order. Try our service.

BICKNELL Photo Service

15 PREBLE STREET, PORTLAND

PORTLAND (Continued)

A MODERN MOUNTING

Surprisingly beautiful results may be attained by remounting stones in correctly designed settings. SUGGESTIONS GLADLY OFFERED

Carter Bros. Co.

PORTLAND, ME.

J. Herrell & Co. JEWELERS Portland, Me.

CHOICE GIFTS of George Jensen Hand-Made Silver displayed by us in Portland. Also Danish Porcelain Wooden Ware by Otto Christiansen.

J. A. MERRILL & Co., Inc.

Jewelers Since 1851

503 Congress Street Portland

Souvenir of Maine

MAINE SKETCH BOOK

Drawings and Descriptions of Vacationland's most interesting spots.

$1.50

LORING, SHORT & HARMON

Monument Square, Portland, Maine

"Rose Petal"

CREPE SLIPS

Exclusive with us in Portland. Comparable to any $2.00 slip. Tailored and lace trimmed styles, sizes 32 to 44. $1.39.

Owen Moore's

Portland Maine

Drink

OAKHURST DAIRY MILK

"There's None Better"

364 Forest Avenue, Portland, Me.

Anita Files *HAT SHOP*

Tel. 2-2710

144 High St.

New Congress Bldg.

HOOPER'S

August Furniture Sales

Save you from 10% to 50%

238 Middle St., Portland, Me.

Langley's J. O. LANGLEY

530-534 Congress St. 599 Congress St. Union Station 212 Middle St.

Famous for Quality Food and Service When in Portland, give us a call

Randall & McAllister

Anthracite Coal Bituminous

Distributors for Maine

D. & H. Cone Cleaned Anthracite Sewell Seam. Pool One, Navy Standard New River Coke—Ford Charcoal Briquettes Shell Oil

NEW HAMPSHIRE

BARRINGTON

HAYESCROFT INN

Barrington, N. H.

Route 4 and 9, Concord to Dover

Eva M. Chase, Hostess. Tel. 24, Barrington

A truly colonial home, modern conveniences. Charm, comfort and rest. Permanent or vacation guests. Luncheon, dinner, afternoon tea. Special attention given banquets and bridge parties.

CONCORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1046. 9:00 A. M. to 11 A. M. except Saturday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JACKMAN & LANG

INSURANCE

of All Kinds

2 South Main St., Concord, N. H.

Don't overlook the

"Under-the-Roof"

GIFT SHOP

on lower floor!

HARRY G. EMMONS

Better Food at Moderate Prices

PRISCILLA GARDEN

Restaurant and Soda Spa

Tel. 2825 43 N. Main Street

Boutwell Mortuary

Resident Lady Assistant

190 North Main Street Tel. 24-W

Metropolitan Coal Co.

Pittston Coal

Cleercoal

King Philip Soft Coal

2 NO. MAIN ST. Phone 364

Diversi Wholesale Fruit Co.

Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Produce

6 Durgin Avenue Phone 2100

Seamans Electric Shop Inc.

Electrical Contractors

General Electric Appliances and Radios

Kelvinator and Grunow Refrigeration Lynn Oil Burners

26 PLEASANT STREET Phone 1480

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS

Monitor advertisers are glad to direct even of the smallest purchases that appear in consequence of their excellent advertising. Every reason to believe in using the advertiser using the name of this advertising department. ★★★

CONCORD (Continued)

We Sell

Whitney White Broadcloth

SHIRTS

at $1.50 and $1.95

They are good shirts

BROWN & BATCHELDER

50 North Main Street

EATING

is Concord, N. H., you'll always be well pleased . . . well served at

Colburn's SPANISH VILLA

GIFTS

for All Occasions

R. H. TIPPET

10 Warren Street

DOVER

Fred W. Greenlaw

TEL. 815

SLATE, METAL and GRAVEL ROOFING

Repairing Promptly Attended To

225 Washington St., Dover, N. H.

Glidden & Wiggin

FUNERAL HOME

Lady Assistant

655 Central Ave. Tel. 296, Dover, N.H.

E. J. YORK

6 Locust Street Tel. 1000

Lumber, Builders' Supplies and Coal

LACONIA

When in the LAKE REGION visit

Lougee - Robinson Co.

Northern New England's Great Furniture Store

We specialize in furnishing summer homes, hotels and camps.

657 MAIN ST. LACONIA, N. H.

WATCHES

Hamilton—Waltham—Elgin

Gruen and Marmon

Latest models for both Ladies and Gentlemen

Charles F. Waterman

610 MAIN ST. LACONIA, N. H.

J. P. PITMAN & CO.

519 MAIN ST.

Sporting Goods, Hardware, Oils

Hunting and Fishing Licenses Issued

S. S. PIERCE ASSOCIATE STORE BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS

Established 1895 Incorporated 1936

F. S. ROBERTS

Swift's Branded Products—Oysters Clams—Fruits and Vegetables

TEL. 267 LACONIA, N. H.

OSCAR A. LOUGEE CO.

Laconia's Leading

DRY GOODS STORE

Everything in yard goods Ladies' and Misses' Apparel

MANCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2502-M, daily, 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HENDERSON STYLE 1350

An outstanding value is this Inner-Support Brassiere-Girdle for heavy figures $5

In Sizes to 54

Style 1354 is same model designed for shorter figures.

JAMES W. HILL CO.

Electrical Contractors

Appliances and Oil Burners

A. L. FRANKS & CO.

1196 Elm St. Phone 667 and 668

McLane and Taylor

STORAGE and CLEANING

Remodeling and Restyling

FURS

New York Furriers here to serve and advise you

624 WILLOW STREET PHONE 1480

Corona for School

The Portable Typewriter that has everything — floating shift, touch selector, piano key action, complete visibility, standard keyboard, automatic ribbon reverse.

$39.50 to $69.50

New Hampshire Typewriter Co.

141 HANOVER STREET

Karl W. Polson

KEEP YOUR HOME

and Building Looking their Best. It saves you money in the end.

34 Massabesic St., 350 Myrtle St.

Phones 4819W—2146

Buicks Last Longer

After You Buy

Try Our Service

Manchester and Nashua Buick Co.

294 Hanover Street

THE DRAPERY STUDIO

Curtains—Overdrapes Slip Covers—Shades

For estimates call 1386

36 W. Central St.

CHAS. B. KEARNS

Expert Shoe Repairing

Worn shoes made as good as new and sometimes better than new.

24 Hanover Street — Phone 282

MANCHESTER (Continued)

LET US SOLVE YOUR LAUNDRY PROBLEMS PHONE 1373

ALL SERVICES *at Reasonable Prices*

MANCHESTER STEAM LAUNDRY

Established 1870

LEAVITT'S

THE LEAVITT CO.

All this week a Special Sale of Chairs with Ottomans

SAVE ALMOST 50%

NEWTON'S *SEAFOODS OF ALL KINDS*

Buy Your Fish at a FISH MARKET

50 Manchester Street Phone 11

BROWN'S GARAGE

Mansfield Tires—Exide Batteries Pennzoil Motor Oils

Complete Auto Service

Cars Called For and Delivered

Mechanical Dependability Is Safety

36 N. Adams Phone 4845

Gelinas

566 Somerville Street

PHONE 6300

New Hampshire Cleaners for New Hampshire People

NASHUA

Suits - Coats - Dresses

For Every Occasion

THE SMART SHOP

169 Main Street Tel. 1190-W

ASHLEY'S ICE CREAM

Fresh Fruit

Ice Cream in All Its Forms

Manufactured at

35 East Hollis St. Ph. 950

PITTSFIELD

Atwood Motor Sales

PITTSFIELD

NORTHWOOD

Willys Motor Cars

PORTSMOUTH

SUMMER CLOTHES

Require Frequent Cleaning

Send them to

HALPRIN & SON

65 Daniels Street Tel. 576

For Free Call and Delivery

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Manhattan

The Funeral Church, Inc.

TRAFALGAR 7-8200

Dignified, reasonable, reliable. All estimates given in writing in advance.

Broadway at 66th St., New York

FRANK E. CAMPBELL

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

The Century Store

WILLIAM LEYS

DRY GOODS COMPANY

Telephone 2100 135-137 Thames St.

NEWPORT OIL CORP.

DISTRIBUTORS FOR SHELL GASOLINE

Burning Oils

Super-Shell

Service Stations: Broadway Service Station Morton Park Service Station Poplar and Thames Street

LONG WHARF TEL. 2600

The D. J. Sullivan Co.

COKE COAL WOOD

Auburn Silent Automatic Oil Burner

FUEL OIL RANGE

513 THAMES STREET TEL. 970

Est. of W. S. Sullivan—A. T. Sullivan

Newport Fruit Shops

Fruits and Vegetables

French Ice Cream

Louis Sherry and Bagatelle Candies

Mirror Mints

Casino Block Tel. 4008

Quaker Hill Tea Porch

Luncheon Tea Supper

CLOSED SUNDAYS

Route 138

Tel. Portsmouth 6

George Bowen Coal Co.

FUEL AND RANGE OIL

Stokers Oil Burners Range Burners

Imported and Domestic Coal, Coke Wood

Bowen's Wharf Tel. 915

SCHICK SHAVER

J. R. LORAH & CO.

DRUG STORE—Bellevue Avenue

RHODE ISLAND

PROVIDENCE

blue coal

Providence Coke Fuel Oils

Turks Head Coal Co.

48 Custom House St. GAspee 6600

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage

SUNOCO — TYDOL

TEXAS — ESSO

GREASING — WASHING

Spotless Rest Rooms

Dock and Water Front Service

"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

You Will Find a Large Variety of Useful Gifts

China, Glass, Chromium Plate, Lamps, Electrical Appliances; also Toys.

At The A. F. Roberts Store

Tel. 750 116 Main St., Brattleboro, Vt.

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS

NACHMAN'S

Corner 32nd St. and Washington Ave.

Clothes for Play and for the Beach

Visit our

PLAY AND BEACH SHOP

on the First Floor

NORFOLK

— WRIGHT —

COAL & WOOD CO., INC.

AGENTS

1022 W. 40 St., Norfolk, Va.

Phone 22661

DIAL 22663

for

Norfolk's Leading Laundry

Fairfax Family Laundry Corp.

717-721 Fairfax Ave., Norfolk, Va.

Quality Furniture at Popular Prices

Willis FURNITURE COMPANY

Granby Street, Corner Main

Modern Food Markets

PENDER'S

Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Va. and N. C.

GROVES MARKETS

3820 Granby Street

1517 Colley Avenue

Quality Groceries, Meats, Vegetables and Fish

Compeco DYE WORKS INC.

DRY CLEANERS

Cleaning—Pressing—Repairing

Dial 23618

Six Stores in Norfolk

RICHMOND

FUQUA & SHEFFIELD

Florists

2926 Westhampton Ave. Tel. 52862

New Shop

119 W. Brookl'd-Park-Blvd. Tel 30193

JAMES OPTICAL COMPANY

204 N. 5th Street Dial 21492

F. W. DABNEY & CO.

(Broad at Fifth)

ARCH-PRESERVER SHOES

for Men

ENNA JETTICK { 5.00 6.00

for Women

"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot"

The Ewart Cafeterias

112-114 NORTH FIFTH STREET

112-114 Market St. Norfolk, Va. 822 13th St. N. W. Washington D. C.

Excellent Food at Moderate Prices

ROANOKE

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.

"At Memorial Bridge"

Dial 7718—7719 Roanoke, Va.

MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM

Clover Creamery Co., Inc.

ROANOKE VA

FEDERAL BAKERY

Don't forget quality is our motto in all our products, and we Specialize in Salt Rising Bread.

Phone 2456 109 Market Square

ROANOKE (Continued)

Picnic Supplies For YOUR Picnic

Caldwell Sites Company

JOSEPH SPIGEL, Inc.

Make our Store your headquarters

Campbell Avenue and Henry Street

Beautiful collection of Summer Dresses —we specialize in half-sizes.

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

"THE KINGS"

Shoe Rebuilders—Shoe Shine—Hat Cleaning and Reblocking—Shoe Dyeing and Tinting—Clothes Cleaned and Pressing—Glove Cleaning

808 QUARRIER STREET

For delicious homemade breads, cakes and pies, give us a trial.

We know that you will find both quality and reasonable prices at the

ELK BAKERY

311 West Washington Street

CLARKSBURG

Watts-Sartor-Lear Co.

Know who makes your furs. Buy them here with confidence.

August Sale of Annis Furs

AUGUST 17-18-19

HUNTINGTON

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.

HUNTINGTON'S

Oldest and Largest Department Store

927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

P. W. BOCKWAY S. C. BEACH

Bockway Plumbing Co.

Plumbing — Heating

Ventilating

Sanitary Engineers

ESTIMATORS CONSULTANTS

1321 FOURTH AVENUE

HAMPTON BROTHERS

Licensed operators of Piggly Wiggly Stores

STORES

928 Third Avenue

Corner 9th Avenue at 1st Street

1209 Fourth Avenue

1012 16th Street

741 Sixth Avenue

1010 Tenth Street

1201 Adams Avenue

3rd Avenue at 28th Street

George H. Wright Co.

Custom Tailors

Men's Ready-to-Wear Clothing Furnishings

TENTH AND FOURTH AVENUES

Farmers CLEANING & PRESSING

Phone 7171 814 SIXTH AVE.

ART LINEN SHOP

Linens Handkerchiefs

Underwear

309-311 9TH STREET

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

Hudson's Bay Company

When in Calgary

Shop With Confidence At "The Bay"

PHONE M 99

ALBERTA LAUNDRY

Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers

Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"

6c per pound

PHONE R 2051

730 2ND AVE. WEST Calgary

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27181. 9 to 12 daily. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hudson's Bay Company

TIMES HAVE ALTERED . . .

since the first settlers came to Alberta, but the Hudson's Bay Company is still splendidly ready to serve your every need.

It is not so much what you pay . . . as what you GET for the price you pay.

JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

If your hair is not becoming you, you should be coming to us for your next Permanent.

HARRY CROSS

Eugene Permanent Wave Stylist

Proprietor Edmonton Beauty Parlors

Phone 24554 10115 102nd St.

Edmonton's Leading Shoe Store

Quality Shoes That Are New

X-Ray fitting on all purchases.

Sterling Shoes Ltd.

10150 Jasper Avenue Edmonton

Downtown Prices At Your Door

SAFEWAY STORES

DISTRIBUTION WITHOUT WASTE

FORD CARS—FORD SERVICE

Ford

DOMINION MOTORS LIMITED

102nd Street South of Jasper Ave.

Edmonton, Alberta

Real Estate, Insurance, Rentals, Valuations, Estates Managed

Kenwood & Kenwood

10119-100A Street Phone 21583

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

PIGGLY WIGGLY

TURN TO QUALITY TURN TO ECONOMY

Piggly Wiggly (Canadian) Ltd. Operating 22 Modern Food Markets in Winnipeg

New METHOD CLEANERS · · LAUNDERERS

Three-Seven-Two Burnell Street

Phone 37-222

WINNIPEG, MAN.

RED & WHITE STORES

Preference Given to Made-in-Canada Goods. Operated Co-operatively. Sponsored in Western Canada by

Western Grocers Limited

Head Office: WINNIPEG, CANADA

PIGGLY WIGGLY

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.

"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

Milk—Cream—Buttermilk

Hail Driver or Phone M-4680

UNION MILK CO., Ltd.

"Union" Is Strength

Phone M-4470 Residence L-2412—L-1768

JAMES MORRIS

FLORIST and SEEDSMAN

WEDDING BOUQUETS FLORAL DESIGNS

331A—8th Ave., West

Men's Hats, Shirts, Socks Neckwear, Gloves Mufflers

TOM CAMPBELL'S

Smile Hat Shops Calgary Edmonton

SHOES

Quality Shoes at a Price—

$3 to $7

Sterling Shoes Ltd.

200 8TH AVENUE, WEST

SCOTT'S LIMITED

Dry Cleaners and Dyers

Just DIAL 30173 FOR SERVICE

You Can Whip Our Cream—But You Can't Beat Our Milk

MILK CREAM BUTTER

201 101

Modern Dairies Ltd.

Comfortable Shoes Make Easy Days

HEEL HUGGER SHOES

for Men and Women

AAAA to EEE, SIZE 1 to 13

Yours for Foot Comfort

Macdonald Shoe Store

LIMITED

634 MAIN STREET

SHOES *from* AFFLECKS

Men's, Women's, Children's Shoes

MANAGER STAN. WESTMACOTT

319 PORTAGE AVENUE

SEE NEXT PAGE

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG (Continued)

Hudson's Bay Company

Investigate the "Bay"

August Sale of Furniture and Home Furnishings

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Baker 2220 Daily.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS

Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Home Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.

Also

Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk, Powdered Buttermilk.

QUALITY—SERVICE

We Aim to Be Worthy

PLANTS LOCATED AT

London, Kitchener, Brantford, Guelph, North Bay, Toronto, St. Catharines, Chatham, Woodstock, Sudbury, Hamilton, Peterborough, Stratford, Elmira, Cayuga, Windsor, Sarnia, Lucknow, Cargill

Elizabeth Arden's

Ideal Suntan Oil

Keeps the skin soft and supple while you tan. $1.10 and $1.85

Sun-pruf cream, 1.10

Obtainable in Hamilton only at

The G. W. ROBINSON Co. Ltd.

For Insured and Guaranteed

DRY CLEANING

TRY

A. Parker & Son

Cleaners and Dyers

184 King St. East Hamilton, Ontario

Phone B 4615

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Fairmont 218 9 A. M. — 5 P. M. daily.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Cliff Robinson

Quality Meats, Provisions

For early service, phone your order the night before to the nearest of our four stores:

202 Dundas ..... Met 7111
613 Dundas ..... Fair 970
729 Richmond ..... Met 167
77 Wharncliffe ..... Met 4568

Middlesex Motors Ltd.

Ford

60 employees. Fender and Body Bumping Repair all cars. "Noted for service."

447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met. 1840

CUMMING

The Clothier

SUMMER STYLE PARADE

Showing the Smartest in Clothing, Furnishings and Hats.

For men and young men. Prices to please.

948 DUNDAS STREET MET. 7522

Stores Also at Stratford and Galt

"SUPERTEST"

TRADE MARK

Superior products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.

Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec

SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD

Ontario Furniture Ltd.

HOMEFURNISHERS

For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*

220-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 117

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS

Try Our Thrifty Service

All flat work finished.

Shirts with This Service, 10c each

487 Richmond St. Met. 5100

ADAM PALMER, Branch Manager

COURTESY— SERVICE— SATISFACTION at

Smallman & Ingram Limited

"Western Ontario's Big Department Store"

Geo E. Logan & Sons

FUNERAL HOME

Our Modern Chapel is Completely Air-Conditioned and Cooled.

Moderate Prices

Phone Met. 1968 571 Dundas Street

ONTARIO

OTTAWA

USE

Ottawa Dairy

MILK—from tested cattle, properly pasteurized.

BUTTER—choice and freshly churned.

ICE CREAM—of quality and flavor.

For Milk and Butter Phone QUEEN 1188

For Ice Cream Phone QUEEN 161

Masson's

R. Masson & Son Limited

Fine Shoes and Hosiery

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.

invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for

The Ottawa Evening Citizen

HARVEY H. HYDE

BLUE RIBBON MEAT MARKETS

Quality and Service

610 Somerset St. Sherwood 97

831 BANK ST. C. 488, 489, 490

901 BANK ST. C440-441

82 FIRST AVE. C472-473

Mc-Keen's FOOD MARKETS

Groceries and Fresh Meats

Alex Christie Queen 4907

Supertest

SERVICE STATION

ELGIN & ARGYLE

Greasing Supertest Washing

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Kenwood 5608 8:00 A. M. to 1:00 P. M.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Acme Farmers Dairy, Ltd.

Milk, Cream Butter Ice Cream Eggs

Midway 3541

All Makes Rebuilt Repaired Rented

We Serve All Office Machines

TAYLOR TYPEWRITER CO.

46½ FRONT ST. E. 41 WELLINGTON ST. E. EL. 8671

STAR TAXI

ZONE RATES

RAndolph 5181

RICHARD HONEYFORD

Barrister, Solicitor Notary Public

631 Confederation Life Building TORONTO, CAN.

13 RICHMOND STREET, EAST Phone El 3836

Your Patronage Is Solicited

DOAN

COAL COMPANY, LIMITED

COAL COKE

LL. 3131

J. L. CHISHOLM

QUALITY SHOES

2282 Bloor St. W. Ly. 1967

Good Shoes for All Occasions

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORE Ltd.

106 YONGE STREET TORONTO

The Hoodleigh

CAFETERIAS RESTAURANTS SODA FOUNTAINS

Toronto

ALWAYS ASK FOR

CANADA BREAD

"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

Miss Puritan Says:

Why not have my rostoman call for your laundry and dryecleaning?

Call me at KINGSDALE 5171

Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service

395 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

Gown? Hat? Coat?

Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

A Summer Service

Right to your cottage door we go this summer bringing a complete Laundry and Dry Cleaning Service in the area within 60 miles of Toronto.

LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

STOP & SHOP

Choice Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, Quality Groceries

Use the Phone—We Deliver

Arthur W. Miles

Undertaker • Embalmer

FUNERAL CHAPEL

30 St. Clair Ave. West

Phones HYland 4938 HYland 5915

Ellen Bradley's Grill

7 ADELAIDE EAST

Good Food, Well Cooked, Nicely Served

(WE CATER FOR BANQUETS)

REAL SERVICE IN THE

Moving, Packing Shipping and Storage OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS

J. T. MIDDUP

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE

45 HAZELTON AVE. KINGSDALE 5005

WINDSOR

McKillops Scotch Bakery

1442 Wyandotte St. East Windsor, Ont.

Dial 4-3033 WE DELIVER

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Wilbank 2456 9 A. M.-5 P. M. Daily

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Montreal's Own Store Since 1843

HAS BEEN WELCOMING AMERICAN VISITORS FOR OVER 94 YEARS

We have much to interest you in fine British and European Imports and other lines peculiar to the Dominion such as Murray Bay and Hudson's Bay Blankets.

HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

Dechaux

FULL SHADE BRIGHTER CLEANING for EVERYTHING

DYERS UPHOLSTERERS FURRIERS

FRONTENAC 3131

Dechaux Freres Ltée—Montreal

ELMHURST MILK

Cream — Butter Chocolate Drink Eggs

DEXTER 8401

FUR COATS

MADE THIS MONTH AT SUMMER PRICES

Remodelling

A. PICHET

Wilbank 6111 2170 St. Catherine St. W.

COAL OIL

* DOLLARD 4601

Vipond-Tolhurst Coal COMPANY LIMITED

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED

1111 St. Catherine West

FOOTWEAR

Moderately Priced

from $3.00 to $7.50

HOSIERY—69c and 75c

FLOWERS

A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY VALUE—SERVICE

MISS CAIRNS

1251 McGill College Ave., Montreal

Phone: LAncaster 1438

Member Florist Telegraph Delivery Association

SHAVER'S LAUNDRY

8 LAUNDRY SERVICES

Send Your Fine Linens

WI. 4115

Punde & Boehm Inc.

Announcing

UNDINE

AN ENTIRELY NEW PERMANENT WAVING PROCESS

1460 METCALFE STREET LA. 6134

QUEBEC

MONTREAL (Continued)

THE ROBERT SIMPSON MONTREAL LIMITED

SIMPSON'S AUGUST "ALL STAR" SALE of FUR and FUR TRIMMED COATS

Buy Yours Now and SAVE 20%

- Paris and New York inspired styles
- Special Budget Club Terms
- Free Storage till wanted

Simpson's

THIRD FLOOR

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP

Meats Groceries Fruits, Vegetables

Use the Phone—We Deliver

LINENS of Best IRISH Makes

HANDKERCHIEFS

Rich selection of Latest Designs and Weaves

JUL. HEIM

1420 DRUMMOND STREET

Order Your FUR COAT at summer prices. Restyling and Repairing. Terms arranged.

JAY WOLFE, Inc.

Manufacturing Furriers

Lancaster 7020 1193 Phillips Square

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

vogue Beauty Shop

We specialize in a machineless permanent wave. No machine—no discomfort.—1836 Scarth St.

Mr. A. S. Andree, Mgr.

SASKATOON

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream

PURITY DAIRY PRODUCTS, LTD.

PHONE 6581 731 BROADWAY

European Local Classified

(Continued)

HOUSES FOR SALE

AULD-REEKIE, Bersit Green, Worcestershire—Attractive freehold residence, two reception rooms, five bedrooms, kitchens, beautiful well stocked garden; all services.

CHINGFORD, Essex—Freehold; 4 bedrooms, 2 reception, bathroom, kitchen, scullery, conservatory; well-kept garden; near station, golf links, Roman and Christian Science church; splendid for boarders. Box W-813, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON, Acton, W. 3 — Semi-detached house, beautiful position adjoining sports ground; five bedrooms, bathroom, two large reception, kitchen and scullery; long lease; £1080. 34 Buxton Gardens, Acton, W. 3. Tel. Acorn 0947.

HOUSE REPAIRS

CARRUTHERS—PUTNEY 0329 Plumbers, Domestic, Sanitary, Hot Water Engineers, Gas Fitters and Decorators. 57 Schubert Road, London, S. W. 15.

LAUNDRIES

AT THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY ACTON, W. 3. (Acorn 1794) Silks and Woollens are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap. Cleaning, Dyeing and Mending undertaken. Members of the British Launderers Research Association

Tel. Park 7211 Est. 1884

BURGESS'S LAUNDRY 103 Walmer Road, North Kensington, W. 10 Depot 47 Uxbridge Road, Notting Hill Gate

CROWN LAUNDRY PULHAM

PERFECT WORK—MENDING FREE PLEASE WRITE OR RING MRS. JOYCE NEWTON RENOWN 3137 25 MILES RADIUS

MOTORCARS

ANY MAKE of new or reliable used cars supplied, insurance arranged, tyres, motor and electrical accessories. REID, STOPFORD & RIDD, 59 Kingerton St., Wilton Place, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Sloane 2939.

OPTICIANS

MR. CECIL DAY, Consulting Optician 140, Park Lane, London, W. 1 Tel. Mayfair 3194

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON—Attractive home for students and others, part board, £2.2.0d.; near Kensington Gardens. Phone BAY. 5316. 137, Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, London, W. 2.

POST VACANT

NEAR LONDON — Housekeeper wanted for gentleman and two sons; plain cooking, maids kept. Box W-814, BCM/CSM, London.

POST WANTED

ADVERTISER highly recommends patient, kind companion for lady needing care where maid kept. Box W-812, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON—Young gentlewoman with considerable domestic experience, completing secretarial training, seeks first post as secretary or secretary-housekeeper. Box W-805, BCM/CSM, London.

LADY, experienced typing, dictaphone, usual office routine, bookkeeping, specification and draft agreements, seeks position of trust. Box W-810, BCM/CSM, London.

MARRIED MAN desires position as caretaker in Christian Science church; good mechanic; well educated. Box W-811, BCM/CSM, London.

MANAGING clerk (unadmitted), experienced in conveyancing and real property with knowledge of probate and trust work, requires post, London preferred. Box W-304, BCM/CSM, London.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

DUPLICATING, TYPEWRITING, ETC. The Talbot Typewriting Office (Miss O. Phenix) 31 Mincing Lane, London, E. C. Phone MANsion House 3209

ROOMS TO LET

70, INVERNESS TERRACE, W. 2 Attractive, quiet house, close Kensington Gardens, within easy reach Christian Science churches. Furnished rooms; meals optional; moderate terms. Tel. Bayswater 3039.

KENSINGTON, London, near High St.—Residential rooms; breakfasts, baths, e. l. and service 30/- p. w.; near Christian Science church. Phone WES. 8758. Box W-421, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON, St. Johns Wood—Lady has bed-sitting room in private flat with breakfast, baths, etc., 35/-; C. H. W.; restaurant in block; suitable business lady or lady student. Box W-817, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON—Business lady wishes another share flat, large bed-sitting room, own kitchenette, use bathroom, light; 30/-; South Kensington. Box W-803, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON—Attractive divan rooms, H. and C. basins; 1 min. Kensington Gardens, tubes and buses; service, 74 Inverness Terrace, W. 2. Bayswater 5627.

LONDON—Attractively furnished bed-sitting rooms; divans; gas fires; telephones; ladies; from 13/-. 113a, Westbourne Grove, W. 2. Bayswater 2903

LONDON, Chelsea—Large furnished room in maisonette, 25/-, including electric light; meals by arrangement. Box W-644, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON, Victoria—Sloane Square—Comfortable divan room, use kitchen and bath. Box W-761, BCM/CSM, London.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

For Houses and Flats in Ealing Consult

LESLIE MINNIS & CO. A. A. I.

Auctioneers, Surveyors and Estate Agents 36 Bond St., Ealing, W. 5 Tel. EALing 2127

Rents Collected—Estates Managed

LEY CLARK & PARTNERS

3a, WIMPOLE STREET, LONDON, W. 1 Telephone Langham 1095 (3 lines)

Also represented in Cannes, Nice and Monte Carlo

Advisory Agents for all classes of Property, Valuations for Fire Insurance, Probate and Division. Structural and Sanitary Surveys, and Sales by Auction of Real Estate and Furniture and Effects throughout London and the Country

Specialists in the management of property and collection of Rents.

RYAN and RYAN

(The House Bureau) Flaxman 2747

Gurney's Elm Corner Church Street, Chelsea HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS

Special attention Rent collection and management

UPHOLSTERING

MARSHALL & BROWN, Loose Covers, Curtains, all soft furnishing, 58 Ullswater Road, London, S. W. 13. Riverside 6239

WATCH & CLOCK REPAIRING

WATCH and clockmaker, 25 years' experience. W. MOSTON, 176a Upper Richmond Rd., Putney, London, S.W.15. 'Phone Putney 3693

WINDOW CLEANING

THE CRYSTAL WINDOW CLEANING SERVICE, 161, Norroy Road, Putney, S. W. 15 Moderate Charges; Fully Insured

LONDON

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Whitehall 9491 9 A. M. — 5 P. M. daily.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BUILDER DECORATOR CONTRACTOR

F. WHITTLESEA

1 and 2 Dacre Chambers Strutton Ground, S. W. 1.

VICtoria 7836

GOOD BOOKS ARE GOOD FRIENDS

Let me find new friends for you.

JOHN STEVENS BOOKS RECORDS MUSIC

136 Ladbroke Grove W10. *Call or phone Park 6074.*

You Would Prefer

THE Per 2/3d Doz.

"SENIOR SERVICE"

Farm Laundry, Southfields, S. W. 18 Telephone Putney 1223

By Special Appointment

RICKERT & TIETZ

Coiffeur de Dames

Permanent Waving a Specialists

58 Westbourne Grove W. 2 and at 39 George St., Richmond Phone Richmond 0619

PEMBROKE HOUSE LAUNDRY

22 and 24 Stanley Gardens, Acton Vale, W. 3 Established 1884 TEL. SHEPHERDS BUSH 2330

Specialty: Silks and Flannels, Hand Finished Ironing.

LONDON

LONDON (Continued)

Charles H. Baber

Scientific Footfitting

The largest and most up to date collection of

AMERICAN SHOES

(AAAA to D fittings)

IN LONDON

NO FOOT TOO DIFFICULT FOR US TO FIT

Latest Styles and Materials

LANGHAM HOUSE

Upper Regent St., W. 1., near Queens Hall

Charles H. Baber Ltd.

Also at 140, Regent Street, W. 1

• REMOVALS and Storage made easy

Modern equipment, super capacity vans. World-wide organisation. Quotations free.

J. J. Allen

32 Sloane Street, London, S. W. 1

Tel. Sloane 6171, and at Bournemouth

London Showrooms for Allen's fadeless DUROBELLE furnishing fabrics

VAIL & CO.

PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS and STATIONERS

170 Farringdon Road, E. C. 1

West End Branch, Ogle Street Portland Street, W. 1.

Telephones: Clerkenwell 2049 2049

Museum 7311-2 (Ogle St.)

Tickets, Circulars and Reports of Meetings—Poster Designs of Every Description

TAGNEY & RANDELL LTD.

TAILORS

10 Symons Street

SLOANE SQUARE

S. W. 1

The highest grade tailoring at very moderate prices.

Est. 1845 Sloane 1659

FLAXMAN 0372

J. B. SHEARS & SONS

PRINTERS

POSTERS :: LEAFLETS :: TICKETS HEADINGS AND ALL STATIONERY

64 SYDNEY ST., CHELSEA S.W.3. And at Fulham.

THURLEIGH COURT

Nightingale Lane, Clapham Common

Flats of latest design from £95 p. a. 3 and 4 rooms, kitchen and bathroom

Central heating, hot water, refrigerators. Secluded, yet only 20 mins. City and West End. Frequent tube, bus and tram services. Apply letting office in the building.

PRINTING

for every Church and Business purpose

WALTHAMSTOW PRESS, LTD.

GUARDIAN HOUSE, London, E.17

Maison

F. C. RAMMELT

Court Hairdresser and Hair Specialist

3 Beauchamp Pl., Brompton Rd., S. W. 3

Telephone Kensington 1759

All England winner of silver cup for permanent waving, 1926

ALL KINDS OF Insurance Endowment • Annuities, etc.

F. R. GARNETT

23 WELLESLEY COURT STRAWBERRY HILL

TEL: POPESGROVE 2942-MIDDX

NEW and SECONDHAND TRAVELLING GOODS

WARDROBES AND CABIN TRUNKS

SUIT CASES, UNIFORM CASES

ZINC-LINED CHESTS. TAILORING

S. GOFF & CO.

17, King Street, Covent Garden

Near Leicester Square Temple Bar 0179

GREGG & CO., Ltd.

RAZORS SCISSORS

KNIVES TOOLS

Made in Sheffield

27 Sloane Square, S. W. 1. 1196 Sloane

247-249 Fulham Rd., S. W. 3. 9808 Flaxman

INSURANCE

AT ITS BEST!

Service given by

STANLEY J. PETTINGALL

INSURANCE BROKER

1/2 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3. (by appointment)

and at Station Approach, Chingford, E.4.

'Phone Silverthorn 2018/2019

KENDALL & SONS

(CHELSEA) Ltd.

Funeral Directors

Cremation

Private Rest Chapels

1234 KINGS ROAD Flaxman 2193

CHELSEA, S. W. 3 Flaxman 5265

Day and Night Service

THE LITTLE CAKE SHOP

HOME MADE CAKES, FRUIT and MEAT PIES, SAVOURIES

Luncheons and Teas

167 George Street, Edgware Rd., W. 1

What does *Decorating* really cost?

That depends on how it's done—

For sound work at a fair price (in town or country) we can help you—May we?

PROTHEROE Ltd.

BUILDER, CONTRACTOR, DECORATIONS

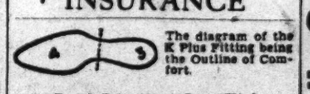
209 West End Lane Hampstead, N. W. 6

Tel. Maida Vale 2146

E. T. NEEDHAM & Co. LIMITED

85 London Wall, E. C. 2

For Every INSURANCE



The diagram of the K Plus Fitting being the Outline of Comfort.

BALDWIN SMITH

241 Regent Street 103 Cheapside

K Shoe Specialist

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS

Monitor advertisers are glad to show proof of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

LONDON

LONDON (Continued)

LESLEY, LAY & LESLEY TAILORS AND BREECHES MAKERS

23, BUCKLERSBURY,

3 door from Mansion House

QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.4.

PHONE, CITY 2930

LONDON GARDENS

Flowers for All Occasions

113 Knightsbridge, S. W. 1 KEN. 7188

24 Brompton Road, S. W. 3 KEN. 7188

17 Church Street, W. 8 WES. 7188

1 Lowndes Place, S. W. 1 KEN. 7188

CABLES: LONDOGARDA

F. WARREN & CO'S GUARANTEED COALS

PHONES EUSTON 4141 ETC.

DRAYTON HOUSE GORDON STREET W.C.1.

(Facing Euston Station)

★ VERITY PRESS

STATIONERY · CATALOGUES CIRCULARS

All Commercial Printing

BIS. 7473 — 205 HACKNEY RD. LONDON, E.2

"A Bargain in Every Purchase"

is the slogan adopted by

Bradley & Perrins Ltd.

who supply only the best and most reliable goods at moderate prices. General Fancy and Furnishing Drapers. 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 867 and 869 Harrow Road, Paddington, London W. 9.

Phone: FLAxman 1701

PRINTING

Strictly Private and Confidential

PITE & THYNNE

278a King's Road, S. W. 3

SPECIAL DECORATIONS FOR THE CORONATION YEAR

GWYN-MOYRA *Florist*

148 Sloane Street, S. W. 1 Sloane 1910

Debutante Dances, Court Bouquets, Dinners and Fork Lunches. Estimates for Window Boxes, Roof Gardens, etc.

LONDON N.—Finchley

Gowns and Sportswear *Large size a speciality Dressmaking to individual taste*

Jed

MISS J. E. DANIELS

REGENT HOUSE

317 Regents Park Road Church End, Finchley, N. 3

Tel Finchley 1599

LONDON, N.—Muswell Hill

GOWNS

Models created on the premises to suit individual requirements.

Mde. Leighton

E. W. ELLIOTT

2 and 3 VICTORIA PARADE N. 10

Tudor 1391

LONDON N. W. Golders Green

For Everything that is practical and inexpensive go to

Timothy Whites

The Reliable Household Stores

57, Golders Green Road, N. W. 11

LONDON N. W.—Hampstead

Beautiful Fabrics for CURTAINS AND LOOSE COVERS

Admirable range of artistic materials for Curtains and Loose Covers including many interesting new designs in a wide variety of attractive colourings.

BOWEN & MALLON

183—187 Finchley Road, N.W.3.

LONDON N. W.—Hendon

COLINDALE LAUNDRY

Bell Lane, Hendon, N. W. 4

The Most Modern and Reliable Laundry

Satisfaction ensured for all classes of service.

Tel. HENDON 1059

LONDON E.—Leytonstone

Choose Your GARDEN FURNITURE at

BEARMANS

Shelters	12/-
Deck Chairs	2/9
Rajah Chairs	4/6 and 5/9
Couch Hammock	67/6

In the Roof Garden at

BEARMANS Ltd., LEYTONSTONE Tel. LEY. 1131-6

LONDON E.—Woodford

STREAMLINE Cleaners

SAME DAY SERVICE

Orders Taken by Telephone

Collections and Deliveries by Motor Van

Dyers and Cleaners de Luxe—Woollen Apparel and Household Furnishings Cleaned by Experts

25 WOODFORD PARADE, HIGH ROAD, SOUTH WOODFORD TEL. WANstead 2222

W. G. MUMFORD

The Noted Stores for GROCERY AND PROVISIONS

36 Broadway, Woodford Green Tel. BUCkhurst 0053

189 High Road, Woodford Green Tel. BUCkhurst 0451

80 Amhurst Road, Hackney E. 8. Tel. AMHurst 1818

3 and 29 Broadway, Leyton Flats, E. 5. Tel. Clissold 1374

LONDON

LONDON S. E. West Norwood

DAYS

E. DAY & SONS Ltd. Furniture and Removals and Storing

McCANN & SON

The Modern Shoe Store Knights Hill

WEST NORWOOD, S. E. 27 Phone Streatham 2071

LONDON S. W. Putney District and Barnes

RADIO SERVICE ENGINEERS

Best Makes of Radio in Stock

T. AUSTIN & SON

196 Upper Richmond Road PUTNEY, S. W. 15

'Phone PUTNEY 4940

Dakins

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

236, Upper Richmond Road, Putney S. W. 15

Tel. PUTNEY 1716

The Personal Firm for the Best

Milk and Dairy Service

HORNBY & CLARKE Limited

Licensed Producers of Certified Milk

188 and 271 Upper Richmond Road, Putney. Tel. Putney 1204. 66 Church Road, Barnes, S. W. 13. Tel. Riverside 1685 and at Ealing, Sheen, Kew and Richmond

OPTICIANS

J. W. TimmiS

142 High Street, Putney, S. W. 15 (Opposite Post Office)

Telephone Putney 1410

LONDON S. W.—Streatham

ROSSIGNOL'S

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSING

Eugene Permanent Hairwaving

135 High Rd., Streatham, S. W. 16.

Tel. STREATHAM 0500

LONDON S. W.—Wimbledon

HERE IS A LAUNDRY YOU CAN TRUST

THE SOUTHDOWN LAUNDRY LTD.

RAYNES PARK WIMBLEDON, S. W. 20.

Tels: LIBERTY 2414/5

THOMAS OATES

Purveyor of Meat

30 High St., Wimbledon Common, S. W. 19

COOKED MEATS at 37 High Street Telephone: WIMBLEDON 0228

LONDON W.—Ealing

Just the Laundry for You

The Ealing Hygienic Laundry

FELIX ROAD, EALING

Telephone Ealing 0223

De Luxe Service and Household 2/3 Per Dozen Service

Ireland

BELFAST

SPACKMAN

Boys' and Men's Clothier

Hand-Tailored Suits to order at reasonable prices

Agent for Sweet-Orr and Workwear Ltd. Overalls and Trousers

Established 80 years 102 High Street

DUBLIN

Opticians

DIXON HEMPENSTALL

12, SUFFOLK ST.

PIM BROTHERS LTD

One of Ireland's Better Stores

Agents for McCALL PAPER PATTERNS ROYAL WORCESTER CORSETS

The Noted K FOOTWEAR

Good Goods—Efficiently Sold

PIM BROTHERS LTD., GEORGE'S ST.

Switzers

RESTAURANT

EXCELLENT MENU, MODERATE PRICES, LOUNGE ADJOINING

Soda Fountain—Lr. Ground Floor

Switzer & Co., Ltd., Grafton St., Dublin

Pictures & Picture Framing

The Victor Waddington Galleries

28 South Anne Street... Dublin

PHONE 44563

BUY YOUR COAL

Iron, Steel and Cement at

HEITON'S

13 Westmoreland Street

For House Furnishing, Removals and Cleaning

ANDERSON, STANFORD & RIDGEWAY (1929) LTD.

5, Dawson St., Dublin. Phones: 44712-3

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

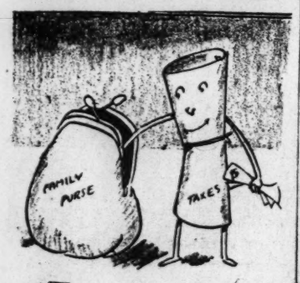
Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

1. Which foreign dictator recently celebrated the first anniversary of his rule?
2. Has the Federal Government given up tinkering with the U. S. monetary system?
3. What ship now holds the westward trans-Atlantic record?
4. Where are the Boy Scouts holding their fifth world jubilee?
5. At what point is the Chinese army expected to take its first stand against Japan's march through North China?
6. Is the United States now buying more from foreign countries than it sells?
7. How are New York City children becoming acquainted with farm life without leaving the city?
8. What proportion of persons gainfully employed in the United States are in the unskilled class?
9. How is London planning to ease its heavy traffic problem?
10. How much money does the average American family in an industrial city need for annual maintenance?
11. How many times has Harold S. Vanderbilt been the successful defender of America's Cup?
12. What plans have been made for the protection of the 4000 American citizens in China?
13. Has any price restriction been placed on housing units by the Wagner low-cost housing bill?
14. Is the loan of $100,000,000 being obtained by China from British bankers, considered to be a war loan?
15. How can the women of America help to discourage drunken driving?

Detailed Answers Will Be Found Elsewhere on This Page

Worth Knowing



THE AVERAGE AMERICAN FAMILY PAYS 1/4 OF ITS TOTAL INCOME FOR TAXES

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

The many motorists who have taken to the road in trailers have brought forth the following comment from Judge:

NO PQ RSTQUOVNST XV, N VUNXYQU XO SZVAXSB CZUQ SZU YQOO VANS N VPQSVD-EZRU-AZRU FUQNGENOV SZZG.

Factual Figuring

To the number of letters in the name of the country occupying the eastern part of the Scandinavian Peninsula —— add the number of letters in the name of the country occupying the western part ——; subtract the number of colors in the flag of the first-mentioned country ——; multiply by the number of letters in the name of the country separated from this country by the Gulf of Bothnia ——; and divide by the number of letters in the name of another Scandinavian country located off the southwestern end of the Scandinavian Peninsula ——. What is the answer?

Letter Juggling

Two different proper names may be formed from the 6 letters given below. Use all 6 letters in each word, juggling or twisting as required:

A E H L M T

How Many Words?

In a spelling test, the teacher agreed to pay 1 cent for each word correctly spelled. Albert received 3 cents; Betty received 4 cents; Cora received 5 cents; Donald received 5 cents; Edwin had one error; Frank and Grace spelled all the words correctly. The teacher paid out 40 cents. How many words were given in the test?

Fun With Synonyms

As usual, the synonym for the first word has been checked. Try matching the others:

1	hinder	celebrate	
2	petition	reveal	
3	achieve	obstruct	1
4	terminate	perplex	
5	observe	meditate	
6	gather	conclude	
7	disclose	accomplish	
8	endorse	entreat	
9	confuse	garner	
10	ponder	certify	

(Answers Appear On This Page)

Someone's Model

Whoever you are, there is some younger person who thinks you are perfect. There is some work that never will be done if you don't do it. There is someone who would miss you if you were gone. There is a good reason for becoming better than you are. There is a place to be filled that only you can fill.—Stanolind Record.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Reverse Order

This idea will afford a humorous evening to any group of guests. The whole party is done backwards. The invitations are written backwards, by means of a mirror. Guests must come dressed backwards. The guests come up the back steps backwards and through the back door. They shake hands backwards, saying "Good-by," instead of greeting their friends. The evening is started by the guests saying "Goodnight" to their hostess, and adding how much they enjoyed the party. Then they sing "Goodnight Ladies."

Games may be played backwards. In doing this, the prizes, which must be very foolish ones, are given to one or two persons first. It is up to them to make good their winning, then. Such games as Advertising or Living Books may be used. The answers are furnished first. Then the acts are done, one at a time, and the guests are obliged to fit the proper answer to each act.

The refreshments must be served backwards. The lemonade, candy, and ice cream or cake must be passed first, then the other things in reverse order. As far as possible, arrange the various dishes backwards. A salad should have the lettuce on top. The napkins are passed last.

When the guests start to leave they shake hands with their hostess and say "Good evening." The hostess expresses pleasure that they have arrived so early. The last couple to leave make some remark about being the first to arrive.—Marcella C., Caruthersville, Mo.

Brevities

Punch ©: In some circles it is thought that the worried look that occasionally flits across Signor Mussolini's face may be due to fear that the King of Italy will one day ask for promotion.

Whitsitt Impress: The list of those who rule America is incomplete without the names of the drivers of ten-ton trucks.

Strange Assortment of Craft in Soo Chow Creek, Shanghai

Monitor Camera Club from Eleanor N. Knowles, Long Island City, N. Y.

Chinese Boats Loaded With Melons Crowd This Waterway, Which Forms a Partial Boundary Between the International Settlement and the Native City

Daily Anecdote

'Changa for Changa'

Upon entering the harbor of Cartagena, Colombia, which at one time was a haven for the pirates, Blood and Morgan, the traveler is greeted by a swarm of Bum boats which almost surround the ship the moment the anchor is dropped. These Bum boats are made by hollowing out logs, first by burning, then by digging out the logs with crude implements.

In each boat are two and sometimes three natives scantily clad, each having something to sell or swap. This swapping is known as "Changa for Changa." In other words, if a person on the ship has a pair of old trousers which are of no use to him, he may swap them for a pair of native slippers made of leather.

For a bar of soap one may receive a cocoanut; and if this soap is of the sweet-smelling variety, he may get a couple of mangoes thrown in for good measure. Other items which may be obtained through this system are native pets, fruit, assorted sea shells, pottery, etc.

Quotation for Today

DIFFICULTIES are things that show what men are.—EPICTETUS.

Sunbonnet Sué

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Personalized Door Knockers

A young man whose work had been jewelry engraving was out of employment; and to try to earn money he went from house to house with several styles of heavy brass door-knockers, across which he offered to engrave one's name in Old English script.

He used an electric engraving pencil for this work, returning the next day with the name on the knocker and mounting it on the door.

His charges were modest for the engraving, and the knockers were of good quality, and they cost the buyers no more than they would at the stores; for the young man was able to buy at wholesale prices.

Where there was already a door knocker, he offered to take it off and engrave the name, so that he got more work and earned a neat sum of money.—D. E. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: As we understand it, a trailer is nothing more nor less than a twenty-four-hour breakfast nook.

Factual Figuring: 6 (Sweden) plus 6 (Norway) minus 2 (blue, yellow) times 7 (Finland) divided by 7 (Denmark) equals 10.

Letter Juggling: Hamlet, Thelma.

How Many Words?: 8 words.

Fun With Synonyms: Hinder—obstruct; petition—entreat; achieve—accomplish; terminate—conclude; observe—celebrate; gather—garner; disclose—reveal; endorse—certify; confuse—perplex; ponder—meditate.

In Lighter Vein

His Nickel's Worth

Sandy seated himself at the dairy lunch counter and drew a nickel from his pocket. "Say," he asked, "what can I get for a nickel?"

"A glass of buttermilk," replied the counterman.

Sandy looked disappointed. He picked up the coin. "I think I can do better than that," he declared.

"Go ahead," snapped the counterman.

Sandy left. And it was just two years later to the day that he again entered the same place. He spotted the same counterman.

"Okay," he cried. "But put plenty of butter in it!"

Likely Place

"Why," asked the prospector, "did you come out into the middle of this dried up, barren territory to build a home? There isn't a tree within a hundred miles of you."

"What else could I do? The wife was set on learning to drive the car!"—Providence Journal.

Generous

"When I was photographing up in Canada last month I spent 10 days on the trail of a buck."

"H-m-m. Why didn't you wire me? I'd have been glad to send you a couple of bucks!"

But Still Busy

"What are you knitting, dear?"

"I really don't know, darling. I've lost the instructions."—Whitewright (Texas) Sun.

Rubbish!

"Yes, sir, these are the ruins of a building that was in existence 2500 years ago," declared the guide.

"What rubbish!" one member of the tourist party answered. "Why, it's only 1937 now."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

—Answers

The Ventriloquist's Baby Learns to Talk

Worth the Wait

Taximan: "I'll have a job findin' the other sixpence change for yer."

Scot: "Ah, weel, the night's young."—Pearson's Weekly.

Ask Dad

"Jimmy, have another piece of cake."

"Thank you, but Mother says I don't want any more."

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Resident and Non-Resident Members

Question: The bylaws read: "The majority of the resident members shall constitute a quorum." There are 32 members (25 resident members and seven non-resident members). In calling the roll at the last meeting the names of non-resident members were not included. Should not all names on the register be included in roll call?

Answer: In the absence of any bylaw or motion to the contrary, the omission of any members from the roll call would be improper. The fact that the bylaws make a distinction between resident and non-resident members in determining a quorum might warrant a decision to omit the non-resident members, but the question should be decided by a vote of the members.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Threshing in the Old Testament

In the Old Testament period it was usual to spread out the newly reaped grain on a large flat piece of rock, or failing that, on a hard surface of some other kind, preferably in an exposed position where the wind could readily blow away the chaff.

Sometimes oxen were driven over the sheaves of grain, and their tramping soon separated the chaff from the wheat; while another method was to have the oxen drag a heavy wooden sledge in which were embedded either iron spikes, or sharp pieces of flint. This was undoubtedly the "sharp threshing instrument having teeth" referred to metaphorically in Isa. 41:15; while it is of interest to recall that the Latin name for it was "*tribulum*," from which is derived our English term "tribulation."

It was evidently such threshing instruments as these which Ornan offered to David as fuel for the altar which the son of Jesse was about to erect (I Chron. 21:23).

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Unafraid

(Los Angeles Times)

Los Angeles

After setting up housekeeping on the knot of a guy rope, in the midst of the rush and rumble of construction work at the San Jacinto tunnel on the Metropolitan Water District aqueduct, a humming bird yesterday was calmly proceeding with the domestic duties incident to the hatching and rearing of a new brood of offspring.

For reasons best known to a humming bird, it decided to build its nest on the knot of a rope tied about a steel column on the framework of an electric power substation being erected at the portal of the Lawrence adit on the spectacular San Jacinto tunnel.

A hard-fisted tunnel workman discovered the new tenant when he started to remove the temporary rope from its moorings. The humming bird just gave the workman a look and settled down more firmly in its nest. Mike Leadbetter, general superintendent on the tunnel, promptly gave orders to leave the humming bird unmolested.

The tiny bird had been visiting around the adit for several days, and the workmen had christened it "Hard-rock Pete." Now, the men, not being very well versed in the domestic customs of humming birds, are sharply divided as to whether their new tenant shall be called "Hard-rock Pete" or "Hard-rock Mary."

The tiny householder thus far has ignored the workmen's debate and appears to be equally indifferent to the fact that it has chosen to rear its family in the center of one of the most hazardous tunnel construction jobs.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Where Did the Giant Dog Come From?*

By LE PELLEY

THAT WAS A DOG WE SAW, ALL RIGHT! - A DOG OF TREMENDOUS SIZE — HE'S GONE DOWN THE SHORE
HE'S THE ONE THAT'S BEEN MAKING THAT MYSTERIOUS HOWL !!!
IT WAS SKIDMORE WE HEARD BARKING THOUGH! IT WASN'T THAT BIG FELLOW
NOW THAT NIGHT IS REALLY HERE, WE'LL HAVE TO WAIT — WE COULDN'T FIND OUR WAY THROUGH THE FOREST IN THIS BLACKNESS :...
WE'LL BE ABLE TO SEE WHERE WE ARE WHEN MORNING COMES
SAY, BUDDY— COME TO THINK OF IT— HOW DID THAT DOG GET ON THIS ISLAND ??
TUBBY— EVERYBODY HAS TO ANSWER HIS OWN QUESTIONS AROUND HERE !!
WOOOOOOO
DURING THE NIGHT THE BOYS WONDER HOW THE DOG DID GET THERE AS HIS WEIRD HOWL FLOATS THROUGH THE FOREST !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Silver Lining*

By CARMACK

Would you believe it - The Boss won a prize with that silly picture that he and Joan took of me!
IT was printed in a newspaper, too!
Wow! Am I glad dogs don't read newspapers!
But of course I didn't object when the Boss said he thought I deserved part of the prize money, some of which came in pretty handy today —

Current Events Quiz

(Answers)

1. Gen. John Metaxas of Greece.
2. Yes; the New Deal and the Federal Reserve Board have decided against the regulation of the dollar, believing that economic stability is preferable to price stability.
3. The Normandie recently made the westward crossing in 3 days, 23 hours, 2 minutes, averaging 30.58 knots.
4. At Vogelenzang, Netherlands.
5. In the Kaopeitien region, about 70 miles south of Peiping.
6. Yes; during the first six months of the year America's imports were $147,321,000 more than its exports.
7. "Traveling barnyards" are being brought to the city. They consist of trailers which exhibit cows and chickens, miniature cornfields, etc.
8. According to the latest figures available, unskilled workers number 14,800,000, or one quarter of the total.
9. A plan is being considered whereby "staggered hours" would be adopted so that workers would not rush for trams and buses at the same time.
10. The Works Progress Administration, in a cost-of-living study, estimates that $1261 is necessary for basic maintenance of a family for a year—but it can get along during emergencies for $963.
11. His Ranger's defeat of Sopwith's Endeavour II in four straight races brought his cup defense campaigns up to three.
12. United States Consul General Gauss has arranged for their immediate evacuation if necessary.
13. An amendment to the bill would restrict the cost of each unit to $4000.
14. Dr. Kung, Finance Minister, declared the loan must not under any circumstances be considered a war loan, despite the fact that China faces the threat of war with Japan.
15. By refusing to ride with drinking drivers, according to Norman Damon, manager of the safety department of the Automobile Manufacturers Association. He says: "Women should remain seated at home or restaurants rather than venture to ride with a driver who has been drinking."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

After the Court Bill

FOR six months the United States struggles with "judiciary reform" and in fifty-nine minutes the Senate passes the final court bill. Superficial reading of history might indicate a paradox. But of course the first court bill was so much more than judicial reform and the last so much less than a new way to amend the Constitution that there is nothing strange about the fifty-nine minutes and the six months.

The measure passed by the Senate may not have had adequate attention or debate, but it omits any effort to overwhelm or reshuffle the Supreme Court. That places it outside the struggle over judicial independence. It is unlikely to do any serious damage and indeed most of the bill's provisions are widely approved as genuine reforms.

The measure's principal claim to public attention is as a negative evidence of the American people's rejection of its deleted portions—the court-packing method. That decision appears complete. A lasting precedent seems to have been established against refashioning one branch of the government to accommodate the purposes of the other two.

The whole experience has been a valuable one. And not alone because it confirmed the people's determination to avoid short-cuts to constitutional changes. The nation's capacity for settling such a question by democratic processes was again proved. And Americans reaped a rich harvest of knowledge about their government. This was not confined to the understanding of the necessity for judicial review in a federal state or to appreciation for judicial independence. It included also considerable education as to the possible abuses of judicial review.

It furnished plain lessons in the need for the courts to do "their part in making democracy work." These lessons were read not only in the President's words but in the Chief Justice's. They appeared not only in attacks on the Supreme Court but in the tribunal's own sense of statesmanship and recognition that "new economic conditions" had intervened.

Indeed better understanding of the law's close relation to economics and politics was one of the major gains of the constitutional crisis. There is no longer a crisis, but grave constitutional questions remain. There will be definite efforts for further genuine reorganization and reform of the courts. Leaders on both sides of the recent debate such as Senator Hatch and Senator Burke are agreed upon that. There may be a revival of plans to provide some regular retirement for the justices of the Supreme Court, proceeding by constitutional amendment with the age fixed at seventy-five.

There may even be renewed pressure for changes in the present personnel. It is known that the President could have had two additional judges if he had compromised. And Washington reporters generally believe Senator Robinson did have the personal pledges of enough senators to force through the Logan-Hatch bill had it been brought to a vote. But another packing effort is unlikely if there are any more retirements or if the court continues in the direction it took last session.

There remain serious constitutional questions which may require amendments. Better definitions of "due process" and of "interstate commerce" are needed. It would be a great pity if difficulties which brought the recent crisis should be allowed to stand with no more attempt at remedy than the bill just put through the Senate in fifty-nine minutes.

An American Institution

FINLAY PETRIE'S capture of a national prize for his pungent column of news and comment from Opal, Wyo., in the weekly Kemmerer Gazette, may recall to many a type of journalism which they have not enjoyed since they left rural parts. Indeed, the city-bred never know its joys—and by the same token have missed a unique weekly experience.

The rural newspapers' "country correspondence" is an Americanism with the flavor of the soil. The budgets of news from the various small communities not only record the comings and goings of the people and their guests, but frequently are interspersed with pungent observations and homely witticisms of the brand which made Will Rogers famous—pointed, but barbless.

Often as not the letter concludes with a philosophical observation. The weather is invariably commented upon. Plowing, planting, haying and harvest are recorded by the country correspondent; the activities of the threshing crews, the quilting bees, "spell-downs," pie suppers, and box parties. He knows how many acres each farmer of the vicinity is planting and is usually a dependable crop reporter for Uncle Sam. He makes note of the number of settings in each woman's flock and during off seasons records that "fence mending and wood cutting are the order of the day."

To ruralites who relish the details of their neighbors' daily existence, the "crossroads" correspondent is indispensable. Indeed, his only rival is the party-line telephone.

"Colonial" Policy in Sugar

JUST how enlightened is the United States as a colonial administrator?

A nation never thinks of itself, of course, as being the exploiter or despot over races and islands in its hands. Yet the vote of the House of Representatives on Hawaiian and Puerto Rican sugar quotas makes one stop and look back.

Around 170 years ago a fringe of settlements on the eastern seaboard of North America was protesting the colonial policy of Great Britain. That policy followed the time-honored course of imperialistic powers, the philosophy that colonies exist for the benefit of the mother country, to provide it markets and raw materials but never to compete with its manufactures.

Industry, shipping and commerce, according to that theory, must remain the prerogatives of the guilds and merchants at home. Navigation acts forbade the shipping of American products in other than British vessels, depriving the colonists of possibly cheaper rates or of opportunity to build up their own merchant marine. Efforts to foster colonial manufactures were discouraged and the forced imports of sugar, paper, tea, glass and the like from the mother country were taxed. Incidentally, historians now attribute this policy as much to the House of Commons as to King George III.

Now the House of Representatives of the United States has pushed through by 165 to 55 a sugar control bill which provides that out of their total quotas of 938,000 tons and 798,000 tons, respectively, Hawaii and Puerto Rico can send only 29,616 tons and 126,033 tons to the mainland in refined form. The asserted need of protecting continental American workingmen from the competition of low-cost labor in the islands is a moot question. Possibly labor standards there need to be leveled up or refining charges in the United States proper be leveled down to strike an equilibrium.

But the essence of the matter is that two American island dependencies are estopped from developing in the direction which they and the United States Department of Interior believe to be their normal course of economic growth. This in order that the on-shore cane sugar refiners and the high-cost American beet sugar industry may continue to enjoy their accustomed share of the national market. Representative Marvin Jones, chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture, reasonably said there is no more justification for this regulation than for Congress to say that cotton grown in North Carolina must not be processed there or that oil produced in Texas must be refined in California.

But what can Hawaii, for instance, do in defense of its interests? Had it not voluntarily come under the jurisdiction of the United States, it might impose a tariff on continental-made flour, bacon, shoes and clothing. But as a territory in the Union it cannot do that. The United States is in no serious danger of having a Hawaiian or Puerto Rican War of Independence on its hands, but citizens of the mainland might get a better idea of fairness if they would recall some of the feelings of their ancestors at the time of the Boston Port Bill and other similar measures.

Too Much Hush!

ALREADY Chicagoans miss those whistles. There were three long, window-rattling ones for each bridge. And there are fifty-four bridges. That's 162 blasts just for one ship seeking its watery way through Chicago traffic. And there are from five to ten ships a day—perhaps eight on the average. That's 1296 toots. Take 1296 very loud toots out of the air along the Chicago River in one day and even with the noises remaining there's a void that stands out above the din and thrusts itself upon one.

Chicagoans used to fuss awfully when their conversation and telephone calls and even wandering thoughts were rudely blown right out the window on the reverberations set up by a ship asking the bridge tender below with three steam-powered shrieks to "lift 'em up and let us by." But there's that stunning silence since the city told the ships not to announce their approach with raucous fanfare any more. The bridge tender at each end is supposed to keep watch and when a vessel heaves in sight looking as if she meant to keep on coming, to shoo autos and pedestrians off the spans and point them skyward, then rush to the phone and warn the next bridge tender that a customer approaches. The alarm is then passed along the river from bridge to bridge, leaving in its wake that earsplitting quiet which to those who have grown used—though they didn't know it until now—to the marine chorus, is so shocking.

Lake vessels, big and little, must have whistles, the rules say, that can be heard for three miles. Chicagoans miss those blasts and currents. They feel vaguely all day long that there's something wrong, something missing, a mistake made somewhere. There's an economic angle too. Commerce seems suddenly to have stopped. Noise, especially those bridge signals, meant business. Just to know that business goes on in a dignified hush isn't satisfying. Some residents say they are considering petitioning the city to let the ships blow just one little, decorous blow anyway. That, they sigh, would be better than nothing.

Maclaurin of Tech

Book News of the Day

THE life story of RICHARD COCKBURN MACLAURIN, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in its period of great expansion, 1909-1920, makes engrossing reading as told by Henry Greenleaf Pearson (New York: Macmillan. $3).

When Maclaurin came to Technology, she was housed in buildings scattered through the heart of Boston, her endowment was inadequate for proper laboratories and salaries, her necessities were being met from hand to mouth by alumni pledges, and a debated "merger" with Harvard was causing personal feeling. Eleven years later, with the passing of Maclaurin from the scene, Technology was settled in the twelve-million dollar structure that nobly lines the Cambridge side of the Charles River Basin and had a magnificent endowment. The "Agreement" with Harvard—not a merger—had come and gone.

The man who did far more than any person to solve Technology's problems of site, building, and endowment was Scottish born and New Zealand bred. As a young boy he shared the simple but generous living of a big family of cultural background, transplanted to a sparsely settled new country. At fourteen the boy began his custom of taking scholastic prizes—in the Auckland Grammar School, at University College in the same city, and at Cambridge, where, during seven years' residence, he won a scholarship in mathematics at St. John's, a wranglership in Part I of the Mathematical Tripos, and honors in Part II of the Tripos, and the Smith Prize for an essay in mathematics. He was a "workingman" in the sense of an American "grind"; but, withal, he was fond of good talk, highly responsive to art in painting, and witty. If mathematics be the foundation of all knowledge, as some men have asserted, Maclaurin is good evidence for the theory.

Then, after all these achievements in his chosen field, the young man decided to study law, competed for the Yorke prize in that subject, and, true to his custom, won it. Meantime he had been chosen one of the faculty that was to start Victoria College at Wellington, New Zealand. After eight years' experience there, he was called across the world for research and teaching in mathematical physics at Columbia University, but was hardly settled in New York before he was asked to be president of Technology. As soon as he finished his year at Columbia, he entered, at the age of thirty-nine, upon his final phase, that of administrator, and, in a spectacular fashion due to the circumstances of the institution he was serving, that of money-getter.

The main part of the biography is exciting with the story of the choice of a site for Tech's new home, the astounding influx of money for building and maintenance, especially the fabulous donations of a mysterious "Mr. Smith," and the combination of the Harvard-Technology engineering schools in 1914, which was brought to a close after the famous decision of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, in 1917, that the McKay millions, willed to Harvard for engineering education, could not be applied to the joint venture.

When, in 1920, the time came for the final announcement of the completed endowment fund, the President had "Mr. Smith's" permission to make known that gentleman's name; but before he wrote the final words he had to lay down his pen, and at the announcement dinner Coleman du Pont, who had given the first half million for Technology's new site, supplied the missing sentence of the absent President's speech—it was from George Eastman of kodak fame that had come gifts amounting to more than twenty millions.

Professor Pearson, writing with knowledge and thorough admiration, but not with idolatry, has told well the story of a wise and interesting man.

W. K. R.

Mirror of World Opinion

Time-Table Flying

PRINCIPLES similar to those which have given the reassuring character of routine to regularly scheduled cross-Pacific flights have triumphed once more in the preliminaries to trans-Atlantic air service. It is scarcely to be questioned that winged communication between America and Europe will shortly be cleared of any stigma of stunt flying or melodramatic exploitation with the accent on personality.

China clippers have already demonstrated what can be done in commercial aviation on the basis of rigid tests, scientific preparation and authoritative and impersonal operation. For the past nine months timetables have been observed with admirable fidelity on the San Francisco-Manila air run, via Honolulu, and Midway, Wake and Guam islands, and since last November, the weekly interchange in both directions has been extended to Macao and Hong Kong. Hundreds of passengers have been carried without a single fatality. The general public has been unaware of the name of pilots or mechanicians functioning on this schedule, just as it has been oblivious to the identity of engineers or stokers on railway trains.

Commercial flying is being accepted as a matter of course with a realization that new routes will not be opened until fully studied and serviced by the finest and most dependable equipment. Up to the present the Atlantic has furnished the chief obstacle to a systematic globe-girdling devoid of dramatization. Today the splendidly appointed clippers that have passed between the Newfoundland and Ireland "stations" give promise of a sane and secure further development of air transport reduced to a minimum of sensationalism and raised to a maximum of security.—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

Log of the Ethel Ford

Chesapeake Bay Canoe — Drawn by a Staff Artist

WHEN my brothers came home recently bearing a large platter with nautical decorations, and with delighted grins told me they had won it in a boat race, I was amazed, for neither they nor the boat, the Ethel Ford had ever raced before. Yet I should not have been so astonished, for the whole forty-odd years of the Ethel's history is dotted with equally phenomenal deeds. She is a lady of rare qualities, of occasional friskiness, and of some uncertainty; a Chesapeake canoe, approximately twenty-eight feet long, carrying her original sails and her original twenty-five-foot mast set at a rakish angle, and a nineteen-foot boom. She draws about eighteen inches with her centerboard up, and three to three and one-half feet with it lowered; and for the benefit of those who may not be familiar with the construction of a Chesapeake canoe I will add that her hull is constructed of three large logs, hollowed out and fitted together. Her sails are mainsail and jib.

My family first made the Ethel's acquaintance back in about 1896, when Grandfather was vacationing in the Chesapeake Bay region with a friend. Family history does not agree on the exact spot where he found her—it may have been at St. Michael's, at Tillsman's Island, or at Miles' River—but at any rate she was engaged in the purpose for which she had been built—the gathering of Chesapeake Bay oysters. Grandfather wanted a boat to use at Wickford, R. I., on Narragansett Bay, so he struck a bargain with the owner and the Ethel Ford became one of the family.

* * *

Wickford in 1896 was still a sleepy fishing village with only a few summer visitors. Grandfather had built a house and harbor out on the point now known as Poplar Point, near the old Wickford Light, and it was here that the Ethel Ford came to her new mooring. In the forty years since then she has carried four generations of our family and an unknown number of their friends on excursions all around the bay and as far away as Crescent Park, where my mother and aunt and family friends were sometimes taken for clambakes.

Portsmouth, R. I., was also a popular sailing objective in those days, for it was there that Grandfather could buy cornmeal and graham meal ground by windmill grinding stones—the famous Rhode Island Johnny Cake meal which is now so rare. Often on the way to and from her jaunts, the Ethel Ford would fall in with the steamer General, sailing from Wickford to Newport in the days before the automobile made Saunderstown Ferry the more accessible route. The General has long since passed to other ports, and the Wickford wharf become a thing of crumbling piles and worn planking where small boys fish in the late summer, and where no trace remains of the branch railroad which formerly connected the wharf with Wickford Junction and the main line. But the Ethel Ford is still going serenely about her business, undisturbed by having outlived her generation.

* * *

Grandfather sold her to his grandsons. Perhaps to say he stopped sailing her is a slight exaggeration, for Grandfather became an excellent rocking-chair sailor. From his vantage point on the porch he could view her nearly all over the bay, and our return from each trip usually brought frank criticisms of our sailing ability.

Recent years have brought continued Sunday sails in the Ethel Ford, and many beach parties on islands out in the bay where sheltered coves and rocky shore lines invite exploration. These recent years also saw the quick building up of many cottages along the shore at Wickford and an increase in sailing interest which culminated in the formation of the Wickford Yacht Club. The Ethel Ford has been one of the many sailboats on the bay, but the only one of her type, and only those who have sailed in her in a fresh breeze have fully realized the speed within her deceptively solid hull. When the Labor Day regatta was planned last year my brothers were invited to enter. Since I was not there to see, let me quote from a Providence paper of the following day:

> Separating the boats into classes was a problem, but Green's boat that looked like a short rigged Chesapeake Bay canoe, Gourley's knockabout carrying a Star rig, and Seymour's knockabout, considerably smaller than the others, were matched up and sent away. Green's canoe finished first in 28 minutes and eight seconds.

I might add that when the race was over it was a question as to whether the spectators or the crew were the most surprised at the result. But the Ethel Ford went serenely on her way as though to take part successfully in a race was nothing new in her young life.

This year when the Ethel Ford went into the water, Grandfather was not there to see her, but I suspect that to the many other young sailors on the bay she was surrounded by a certain glamour, a certain respect, which none of her preceding forty-odd years gave her. To them she has evolved into a racer, but to the family who have known her and sailed in her so long she will continue to be "The boat," admired by us all, just as long as her old hull and her weathered sails continue to carry us over Narragansett Bay.

F. G.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Britain Reorganizes Her Schools

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The structure of the system of public education in Great Britain is undergoing a change officially known as reorganization. The purpose is to provide advanced and practical instruction for the older children, which is felt to be impossible under the existing conditions of small schools, classes of wide age-range, and non-specialist teachers.

The plan entails much rebuilding. There are to be facilities for woodwork, metalwork, cookery, laundry, housewifery, gardening, beekeeping, poultry-keeping, in addition to the ordinary routine lessons of schools.

Properly equipped gymnasia, fully qualified instructors, playing fields and canteens are provided for. In fact, it is as near the ideal as the foresight of the authorities and the pockets of the ratepayers will allow. If it gives all that it promises, it will fulfill one of its objects of which little is said, namely, to arouse on the part of the parents a desire to have the school-leaving age raised to sixteen. At present this suggestion is viewed with suspicion or even with resentment.

There is, however, another aspect. Reorganization strikes a hard blow at the small schools when it takes from them all the children over eleven years of age and transports them to the new senior school. The material effects are easily seen. Gone are the football teams, the cricket teams, the swimmers, the leaders in amateur theatricals, the dressers, the stage builders, the scene painters, and the children who are reasonably capable of assuming duties of leadership.

Perhaps the moral effect is even greater than the material. The small schools suffer from an inferiority complex. The buildings are small and out of date. There is the feeling that they are but makeshifts until the time comes to go to a proper school.

It is not fair to judge a new venture by its immediate and very apparent results. At present its benefits are but promises of good things to come, while the losses are more felt. New developments are expected among the juniors left behind, and a new technique may be evolved for the massed seniors. At all events, co-operation of education authorities, teachers and parents should make a success of any scheme that is reasonably sound in principle.

R. E.

London, Eng.

The Wide Horizon

Mr. Garner: Symbol and Weather Vane

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

NOBODY in the world but "Jack" Garner could have got away with the genial but ruthless dictatorship which sent the court bill to enactment in 59 minutes of a hot and thundery Saturday noon. It is just as well. Were there any more dictators of his stamp, it would go hard with our legislative liberties and democratic government.

The little episode, otherwise rather unimportant, emphasizes once more the unique position now occupied by the Vice-President. You have to go a long way back in American history to find any Vice-President who escaped from the tradition of powerlessness. About what other Vice-President have such things been generally written and said as have characterized "Jack" Garner in the weeks since he came back from Uvalde? More than one headline shouted—accurately or not—"Garner in Command." How the historians of the vice-presidential office must have rubbed their eyes! And, by paradox, there have been few Vice-Presidents so generally depreciated and scorned as was Mr. Garner at the time of his election.

Back in those days, even people who did not like Mr. Roosevelt were saying that the worst thing about the ticket was that Mr. Garner was first in line of succession. "Wouldn't it be awful," they said, "to see that person Garner in the White House?" Today this attitude is held by few except the bitter-end reformers. The bulk of middle-ground opinion has about-faced to have quite a good opinion of Mr. Garner. The taciturn Vice-President hasn't changed at all. He has let opinion swing around him.

* * *

Meanwhile the Senate, which is usually the difficult chamber, has completed work on three-fifths of the five-point "must" program advanced three weeks ago. It has done its major work in passing the wage-hours bill, the housing bill, and the court bill. A fourth measure, the sugar bill, has passed the House, and presumably will cause little trouble in the Senate, although a veto may await it. The fifth and final major measure, the tax-loophole bill, has yet to be drafted.

So, by dint of excessive spurting last week, the congressional situation is in shape for adjournment within two weeks or a little more. There are, of course, always plenty of opportunities for upsets. There are a number of lesser bills still on the docket. House and Senate may get into difficulties over different versions of the pending legislation. The crop price question may flare up acutely at any time. And President Roosevelt may send his Supreme Court nomination to the Senate, which may or may not take time to confirm.

The Vice-President has been efficiently behind the scenes in much of this efficiency, although it is generally felt that he has little use for most of the points on the legislative program.

When the Vice-President left Washington for Uvalde early this summer, whatever the real causes, it marked a rift in the coalition—perhaps only symbolic, but nevertheless important—which presaged possible defeat for President Roosevelt. The defeat came, and they began to piece the coalition together again with the Vice-President back in Washington, "going along" with the remaining legislative program. Mr. Garner's presence at Cabinet meetings, his tacit support of the New Deal program, is a sort of hostage for old-line democracy.

* * *

If the Vice-President should decide again to go off the reservation, or let that impression get around, it would be a signal for hosts of discontented Democrats to do likewise. Some of them are already in frequent revolt, but they have not gone quite the whole way. The rump faction would probably not have a majority without the Republicans. So we have the quite extraordinary picture of an American Vice-President as the potential leader of an opposition group.

The Vice-President is first of all a shrewd professional politician; second, he is a sort of populist, he is not at all a conservative in the sense of Senator Byrd or even his fellow-Texan, Senator Connally. He believes in a sort of redistributive process, giving the underdog more of a share, and he is not orthodox in monetary or economic theory. But Mr. Garner is conservative in the sense of many a cracker-box philosopher. He does not like aggressive labor unions. He believes in "law and order" and has a vigorous sense of property rights. He has an "employer" complex like that of a successful farmer.

Most of these theories and emotions, however, are dimmed by his political sixth-sense. It was political judgment that made Mr. Garner hostile to the Supreme Court plan, and in part to Mr. Roosevelt's tolerance for the CIO and its methods. His political judgment thus nowadays runs counter to the President's oft-repeated feeling that "the country" supports and understands his court reform objectives. Mr. Garner's acute ability as a weather vane is watched by many politicians. They also respect the President's record in this kind of meteorology. And when the two weathermen disagree—well, the party splits.